AUCTION SALES.
ALLISON & FOSTER.
TION SALE!
SE OPENING SALE
OF
& BLOCKS
AT
TH LYNNE,
titive and peremptory order of
S. A. VAIL & SON,
Take Place on the Ground,
y Afternoon, Aug. 28,
AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK.
n, free to all, will leave the C., C. & I.
, southwest corner Canal and Kinzie-sts.,
turning after the sale, which will take
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CANVAS
d only by Ellison & Foster.
NE is but seven miles south of the Court-
h line being Sixty-third-st.; Ashland-av.
-av. are the east and west boundaries, and
le the line of the South Park. Two rail-
tions, connect with the city; also an om-
5 cents.
GO SILVER SMELTING WORKS and
nes are already built; and another large
per Shop, to employ from 80 to 90 men),
ontract, and will be commenced immedi-
sets are graded and shade trees planted.
TH LYNNE
Come Inside the City
MOVE OF THE LIMITS, and this will be
best opportunity of the season to
Lots at Your Own Price,
on Very Easy Terms.
a bona fide sale, and Real Estate Dealers
rchase Blocks can do so cheaper than at any
F SALE—On lots and on all sums under $1,-
sh, when papers are delivered; balance, $5
each lot. On blocks and on all sums over
arter cash, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years;
cent on deferred payments. A deposit of
lot will be required on the ground. Title
rfect furnished to each buyer. Informa-
of the ground can be obtained on the train,
VAIL & SON,
129 Dearborn-st., or of
N & FOSTER, Auct'rs.
7 MARKET-ST.
ESIDENCE LOTS,
CORNER OF
ldi and Thirty-first-sts.,
AT AUCTION,
Y AFTERNOON, AUG. 29,
3 o'clock, on the grounds.
fronting on Garibaldi-st.
fronting on Thirty-first-st.
by 125 feet each to an alley.
ots are finely located on the above-
reets, west of State-st., in a thickly
rtion of the city, and are valuable
one purpose. Title perfect.
OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance in
two years, with 8 per cent interest.
of $100 required on each Lot.
ntending to take this sale can take the
cars to Thirty-first-st., which is
minutes' walk from the property.
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Estate and General Auctioneers,
OOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,
s. 15 & 17 Randolph-st.
SALES THIS WEEK:
GES, BUGGIES & HARNESS
TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 a. m.
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
THURSDAY, Aug. 28 at 9½ a. m.
Sale of Household Goods
SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 9½ a. m.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
TION SALE
OF THE
T STYLISH
ROPERTY
IN THE
TY OF CHICAGO.
proximity to the city by elegant
ailway facilities, with gas, water,
qualed attractions of South Park
rd improvements.
S PROPERTY,
will be sold without reserve
y Afternoon, Sept. 4, '73,
-3 o'clock, on the ground,
the block bounded on the north
st.; east on Drexel Boulevard,
00 feet wide and beautifully
outh on Fifty-first-st. Boulevard,
feet wide at the intersection of
ing the Park; west on Cottage
00 feet in width.
on Drexel Boulevard range from
feet in depth; on Fifty-first-st.
a entrance to Park, 308 feet
n Fiftieth-st., 200 feet; on Cot-
v., 140 feet, with 20-foot alleys.
rty is all under-drained and con-
the best sewer in Cook County,
deep, allowing cellars of more
y depth. Gas is already intro-
de Park, and contracts let for
Holly system from the lake. It
emely ornamented by a great
ance and well-advanced thrifty
ubbery.
ards being owned by the South
ission, insures their constant
d ornamentation, sprinkling, and
ment.
e now conspicuously numbered
n.
are: One-sixth cash on day of
cash in 30 days; balance one
rs, with interest at 8 per cent,
ust deed on the property or by
ements with the owner, GEO.
Esq., 158 LaSalle-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
LOR & HARRISON,
2 OPENING SALE OF
ODS AND NOTIONS,
nence at 9½ o'clock this day.
LOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
81 and 83 South Canal-st.
TGAGE SALE.
Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, the ENTIRE
ONTENTS OF STORE,
OUTH HALSTED-ST.,
ler and Chamber Furniture, Marble-top
Carpets, Comforters, Blankets, Crock-
so one fine Parlor Organ, and French
LOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.
S. FITCH & CO.
TION SALE OF
l and Other Property
, Aug. 27, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., ON
irst-st., between Cottage Grove and
., near Drexel Boulevard.
on Oakwood Boulevard. Title perfect.
For further particulars apply to
ITCH & CO., 158 Washington-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1873. NUMBER 7.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.
Gould Bros. & Dibblee,
149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.
ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC
METAL WORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.
EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Agents for the French Patent
BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

MUSICAL.
STEINWAY
Grand, Square & Upright
PIANOS.
FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, Vienna, Philadelphia, Paris, and London, 1867.
The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.
One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day.
AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.
☞ Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.
SMITH & NIXON,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,
162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

TRUSSES.
Rupture.
CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 26, 1873.
This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Marsh & Bowles, since September last, for a large scrotal Rupture on right side. After wearing their Radical Cure Truss faithfully, I find myself entirely relieved and cured as I ever was. Any sufferer wishing to communicate, may address me at 158 South Jefferson-st.
Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, the only Truss that will COME RUPTURE. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., accurately made to order, and satisfaction guaranteed, by MARSH & BOWLES, 54 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.
WILMETTE.
We are selling at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. Prices low and terms easy.
C. D. PAUL & CO.,
No. 68 Washington-st.
FOR SALE!
Great Bargain if taken within three days—75 by 160 feet on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av. Price, $6,000, subject to the Mayor of 1873. Terms, $1,500 cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. This property will be worth, in less than five years, $500 per front foot. Inquire of
JOHN C. HAINES, 108 Randolph-st.
Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.
Valuable Cotton Plantation,
IN RICHLAND PARISH, LA.,
For sale at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, H. P. HOWORTH, Grand Pacific Hotel.
FOR SALE.
"BREECH-LOADERS,"
$35.00
And upwards, in all styles and desirable makes. Also, a very fine assortment of Muzzle-Loaders and Sporting Goods. Messrs. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
DESKS,
TABLES, and CHAIRS, at BOSTWICK'S, 113 Fifth-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.
For Montreal.
THE MAGNIFICENT LOW PRESSURE STEAMER
LAKE ERIE,
J. PERRITTE, Master,
Will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st., corner of Market, on THURSDAY, AUG. 28, at 7 p. m., on a grand excursion to the Thousand Islands, the River St. Lawrence, &c., landing passengers at Mill Rocks for the celebrated Massena Springs, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Fare to Thousand Islands and return, $30; to Montreal and return, $36. For passage apply to
THOMAS McCAW, Pass. Agent,
204 South Market-st.
GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 5 p. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 6 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Pentwater, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 5 p. m.
For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Menominee.

IRON-WORKS.
L. WORTHINGTON, Pres't. WM. H. SAYER, Sec'y.
ARTHUR G. MOORE, Sup't.
THE CINCINNATI RAILWAY IRON WORKS,
Office, No. 493 East Front-st.,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY IRON,
Solid I Beams,
Channel Plate, T, Angle, and heavy Iron generally for Bridges and Fire-Proof Buildings.
Address ARTHUR G. MOORE,
Superintendent.
ÆTNA IRON WORKS,
Corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.
FRAME & RAFFEN.....Proprietors.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, &c. ALSO, IRON RAILING AND GRATING; WIRE-FENCE DOORS AND SHUTTERS. BANK VAULTS MADE A SPECIALTY. All orders filled promptly in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.
THE
FIDELITY
SAFE
DEPOSIT VAULTS,
143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.
For absolute security, place your Money, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and other valuables in the VAULTS of the
FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK
AND
Safe Depository.
The Safe Deposit Vaults of this Institution are the strongest in the world, being built of Heavy Masonry, and lined with Hardened Steel Plates and Burglar Metal of immense thickness, a single door weighing four tons. These VAULTS withstood successfully the great CHICAGO FIRE, and are guarded by men day and night.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is nowhere else.
Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDDY, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL NOTICES.
Valentine Blatz' Brewery,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
NOTICE.
We have the pleasure to inform our friends and patrons that, in spite of the fire, our Brewery is already in running condition. Stock of Malt and Hops destroyed, yet cellars but little damaged and plenty of Beer on hand. Brewery building intact. B. DUESBERG, Agent.
Office North Chicago City Railway Co.,
OFFICE, 429 North Clark-st.
Persons holding "passes" of this Company are requested to return them to the office and procure tickets instead. Passes will not be good after Sept. 15.
V. C. TURNER, Pres.
NOTICE.
Whereas, one Chs. D. McGuire has been representing himself as an agent of mine, and collecting money due me, I hereby caution all parties that neither he nor any other person is authorized to collect without my written authority. B. LIEBE, Who Merchant, Philadelphia.
Special Exhibition of Orchestral Organ
AT THE WAREROOMS OF THE
Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., 80 & 82 Adams-st.,
Each day this week, from 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m. General invitation to the public.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
D. W. IRWIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
BARLEY,
Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

CORN STARCH.
KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO CORN STARCH,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION, with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FINANCIAL.
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,
Allow 6 per cent interest on DEPOSITS and transact a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE business.
DIG.
We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they won't pay we pursue the law for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in your hands will be delivered in a few days. ALBERT'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 166 Madison-st.

WANTED.
REAL ESTATE WANTED
FOR SCHOOL SITES.
Proposals will be received at the Board of Education Room 34, Nos. 54 and 56 LaSalle-st., till Monday, Sept. 1, at 11 m., for a school site not less than 150 feet front, near the corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts., and also a school site of the same size near the corner of Milwaukee and Wabansia-avs.
Clerk Board of Education.

MEETINGS.

L. O. O. F.
The installation of Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 209, will take place at Weisbek's Hall, No. 66 South Halsted-st., on Friday evening, Aug. 29, 1873. Brothers of the order are cordially invited.
E. OTTENHEIMER, R. Sec.

Masonic.
Washtenaw Lodge, No. 159, meets this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock, in Concordia Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M.
ALLEN SMITH, Sec'y.
Siloam Lodge, No. 263, meets this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work in the M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M.
R. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

FARMERS.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention of Wisconsin Grangers.

The Executive Committee Warn the Granges to Take No Political Action.

An Anti-Monopoly State Convention Proposed—The Delegates Too Faint-Hearted.

Rousing Meeting of the Missouri Grangers at Brownsville.

Mercer County Farmers Nominate an Independent County Ticket.

Livingston County Grangers Arrange for a County Convention.

The Wisconsin Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 27.—A number of the Grangers who were delegates to the Republican Convention at Madison left by the night train for that place. Nothing of public interest was done during the session of last evening, the time being devoted to instruction in the ritual and lodge "work." It has transpired that political questions were under discussion, and the sentiments of the gathering were embodied in the resolutions passed yesterday. The Republicans, it seems, made a desperate effort to confine the political action of the Grangers to the parties to which they have heretofore belonged, but the effort was futile; the meeting would have none of it, as there was a disposition to ignore, as far as possible, existing parties and encourage the growth of a new and purer political organization to supersede both. This found expression in many speeches looking to the formation of anti-monopoly clubs for political purposes like the clubs in Illinois and Iowa which have held county conventions, and put anti-monopoly tickets in the field. These clubs will be open and will have no connection with the granges, except that members of the granges may be members of the clubs, though members of the clubs need not necessarily be members of the granges. The clubs will receive everybody who desires to join in good faith and work for the common welfare. The desire to keep politics out of the lodge rooms, while at the same time the members could bend their energies to remedy the railroad and other abuses of which the farmers complain, and which can only be remedied by political action, led to the determination to encourage the organization of political clubs, which should be adjuncts to the granges.

This morning the meeting decided to officially promulgate the address and resolutions, and furnished the following as the official expression of the sense of the meeting:

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE GRANGE OF WISCONSIN AND THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBORDINATE GRANGES OF THE STATE, TO-GETHER ASSEMBLED:

Developed by the exigencies of the times, various organizations have grown up of late among the farmers of the country, partaking mostly of a reformatory spirit, and looking more or less forward to political action as the means of accomplishing desired results. Along with them there seems to be a tendency by the public at large to confound the order known as "The Patrons of Husbandry," the forms, objects, and designs of which are of an essentially different character. We also apprehend that, from a want of proper and correct information, and from a hope of accomplishing their ends, designing persons may seek admission within the Order with the intent of endeavoring to commit the organization to some line of political action. For the purpose of correcting public opinion, and to prevent any misconception as to the real objects of the Order, we deem it now, to warn the class of persons alluded to, and thereby save the Order a great deal of vexation and trouble, we deem it advisable at this time to make the following statement to our fellow-citizens of Wisconsin:

The Order was started in 1867, with the special objects in view of elevating farmers as a class and farming as an occupation. Its organization now provides for the admission of both sexes to membership. It was designed as a medium for more social intercourse, to provide a refuge for overwork, to relieve the occupation from the fatigue of exclusive and non-intermitting toil, thus creating within the sphere of active farming life much-needed sources of rational recreative enjoyment.

It was designed, with a view to general educational and fraternal purposes, by establishing within the grange reading-rooms and libraries, and for the delivery of popular lectures. It was designed as a medium for frequent consultations and discussions upon matters pertaining to the occupation. Its members are engaged in, and upon all business relations connected with it, thus affording opportunities for the same united action commercially constantly practiced by other occupations, which had not heretofore been taken advantage of by the craft, at the same time correcting the abuses of an "*exclusive territorial agency system*" which had grown into proportions fell to be oppressive.

These were some of the means contemplated by the provisions organization, to help farmers as a class to work their way to a position at least upon a level with others, if it did not win "the lead."

It is believed that no paternal organization occupies a situation so comprehensive in its scope, or which offers such material benefit to its members. The associated social and educational features it combines that of business co-operation, the growing extent and magnitude of which, as now indicated, no adequate conception of the importance can be formed. That held for beneficent human effort here presents itself to view! But, sustained by the paternal and business features of the order, it is to its provisions for *permanency* that we must look with hope for ultimate success in elevating the class. Obviously to accomplish the objects of the Order, *permanency* is indispensable. To secure permanency, the only elements which might lead to internal dissension and consequent disintegration were specially provided against by the founders of the order in the restrictive provisions of Article 12 of the Constitution, to-wit:

"Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied."

There is no mistaking the spirit and intent of this provision. The order of "The Patrons of Husbandry" contemplates *for itself a field of labor* amply comprehensive for any one organization, and one which will tax its working abilities to the fullest extent.

The Order was expected to, and does, include men of all political opinions; it was to be one in that with the advent of time questions of public policy would constantly arise and demand the attention of members, while impressive restrictions for preserving the integrity of the Order were sanctioned by organic law, yet independent political action "outside of the gate" was expected from the members individually as good citizens, taking a practical interest in the general welfare. Indeed, as there have arisen questions exciting public attention generally, but in the general and equitable solution of which farmers, as a class, have a direct and absorbing interest, it would seem unwanting in a proper appreciation of our duty as citizens and farmers not to throw our influence in such a direction as would serve to correct the abuses complained of. We are not unmindful that the sympathies of our members are with those efforts at organization having in view the restraining by political action the oppressive power of capital, a power which, by the means of cunningly devised combinations and corrupt laws, passed at its bidding through venal representatives, have restored the producing classes to a condition approaching that not inaptly and tauntingly termed "white slavery," a power which silently and surely appropriates to itself a large moiety of the products of that toil, the enjoyment of the whole of which is among those inalienable natural rights with which all men are endowed by their Creator.

These and many other abuses and complaints are among those enumerated and complained of by associations formed for the express purpose of correcting them by political action. To all these movements are extended the warmest sympathies of all true "Patrons of Husbandry;" nay, more, their active participation individually as citizens, as members of their "Farmers' Associations," granges, unions, any or all organizations which are politically reformatory, but not as members of a Grange. The Order does not deny the necessity of these associations to correct by political action many "wrongs." The efficiency of the means is admitted. These wrongs are to be corrected by popular political power, by substituting representatives of the integrity of the people for representatives of the corruption of the people, by the election of men whose lives and actions will reflect honor upon the positions in which they are placed, and not shameful humiliation upon their country and constituents. There is no restrictions placed upon members of the order to prevent their joining these associations; on the contrary, they naturally afford opportunities which the Grange does not. They are regarded as the outgrowth of a want never provided for by the Grange, and never intended to be provided for by it.

Profoundly impressed that the order of the "Patrons of Husbandry" is pregnant with blessings to the class for whose benefit it was instituted, that the specific ends and objects sought to be attained by the Order are so comprehensive that their regulation demand all the time, energy, and devotion that can be brought to bear through our organization, we do express our determination to maintain the Order in its integrity as a non-political organization, to resist and expose every attempt to farogle the Order into apparent collusion with "movements" to form new political parties or to support or resuscitate old ones, to visit with prompt expulsion and the lasting condemnation of the Order any member so lost to honor as to lend himself to such measures.

While thus setting forth the position of the Order as to its sphere of action, we are not unmindful of the rapid progress made by ideas which, resulting for the time in popular demonstration against special flagrant excesses, diminish in speed, leave for a time the causes and foundation those deeper convictions which have gradually developed themselves among the people everywhere, and which are the fountain from which the progressive intelligence of labor is constantly presenting and pressing for solution questions involving inalienable natural rights, and demanding that such relations shall be established among men as will cause "a more equitable distribution of the benefits of labor." Being a producing class, it would be paradoxical to presume that the pulse of the intelligent American farmer did not beat in sympathy with the spirit of inquiry abroad among the laboring classes, and setting up new views of thought upon human rights, and awakening a desire for the administration of government, more in accordance with a purpose to secure these rights and the ends for which governments are instituted among men. To all good Patrons of Husbandry living in harmony with those views, we trust there can hereafter be no doubt as to the direction the influence of members of the Order in Wisconsin will be thrown in all public questions affecting the public welfare whenever occasion admits.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Following is the official copy of the resolutions:

First—That we are in favor of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and Mississippi River, and other water courses that will tend to cheapen transportation.

Second—That the Executive Committee be and are hereby instructed to prepare and distribute to the several subordinate Granges suitable petitions to Congress for better and cheaper means of transportation from the West to the Atlantic and Southern seaboard, with a request that said petitions be signed as numerously as possible and returned to the Secretary of the State Grange at as early a day as possible, to be by him forwarded to Congress at the beginning of the next session.

Third—That we will support no man for office who has ever been guilty of receiving retrospective increase of salary for public service or received an advance in salary by the act of March 3, 1873.

Fourth—That, in our opinion, railroads or public highways, and railroad companies, common carriers as such, we say, demand, that our State and National legislatures shall control them by just and equitable law.

ADDRESS OF MR. COCHRANE.

Mr. Cochrane, Master of the Grange, delivered an address this morning, in which, it is stated, both political parties were denounced, and the farmers advised to run their own political machine. They had no confidence in the present leaders of political affairs. He insisted that politics should be excluded from the Granges, but at the same time there was no good reason why farmers, because they were Grangers, should neglect their political rights and duties as citizens. On the contrary, it was the imperative duty and high privilege for every citizen to do all in his power to secure an honest administration of State and National affairs.

The address was frequently applauded.

MR. MASON

made an interesting speech on revenue reform, demanding a tariff for revenue only. His sentiments were rewarded with applause.

THE ORDER IN WISCONSIN.

It was stated during the proceedings that there were 1,257 Granges now in full order in Wisconsin, the average membership being 750, and it was expected that 1,500 would be in operation by next spring. The Order everywhere was spreading.

ELSEWHERE.

In Iowa there were near 2,000 Granges, and in other States the increase was gratifying. So far

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM

was working satisfactorily, saving a large amount annually to the farmers. Reports of committees on purchasing and on the different kinds of machines in use were received and referred to the Executive Committee for its guidance. At 10:30 the State Grange adjourned sine die.

In the afternoon the State Deputies assembled for drill and instructions in the ritual of the Order.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the Grange, a meeting of farmers was held in the Lindon House, to consider the propriety of issuing a call for an Anti-Monopoly State Convention. After some discussion it was decided to issue a call for a Convention to meet at Madison, not later than Sept. 15. Everything has been agreed upon, and the call was read for signatures, but no one had nerve enough to sign it, consequently the bottom fell out of the whole thing. A majority of the Convention were in favor of a separate movement, but a lack of courage and confidence restrained them from acting.

Missouri Grangers Have a Rousing Meeting at Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—There was held near Brownsville to-day the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of farmers so far gathered in this State. The number present is estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. The crowd assembled in a pleasant grove near Swee Springs, about a mile from the village. The platform erected for the speakers was decorated with the usual symbols of the Patrons. A few men were present who have been active in politics in past years. The Grangers for a radius of thirty miles around the place were well represented. The vast crowd seemed to be animated by one common feeling,—a determination to accomplish the objects they have in view at all hazards. The veterans of the Mexican War participated in the meeting. Barbecued provisions were supplied in great abundance. Among those on the speakers' stand were T. R. Allen, State Grand Master of the Grangers; Col. Charles ——, Auditor; Col. Crisp, Col. Kitchen, Adjt.-Gen. Crafton, Hon. Erastus Wells, Hon. Stillson Hutchins, Hon. N. M. Bell, Hon. J. F. Childs, of Ray County; Hon. Dick Collins, Hon. J. F. Heald, of Pettis County; Senator Strother, Mr. Harvey B. Shannon, the Governor's Private Secretary; Dr. Stewart, Harvey W. Salmon, State Treasurer; Col. DeMotte, Col. Crittenden; M. C. W. H. Patterson, Judge Shoolty, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Granges of Johnson, Pettis, Lafayette, and Saline Counties were represented.

Mr. Thomas R. Allen, Grand Master of the State of the Patrons of Husbandry, made a very sensible speech. He said the Grangers' movement had hitherto been laughed at, but now was assuming formidable proportions. The farmers had not been in the past been properly represented, and had less influence than any other class. He thought, therefore, that the time had come when they should rise up and assert their power. In order to do this effectually it was necessary for them to act in concert. A National Organization Board had been established in every Congressional district, and the farmers were taking hold of the movement in earnest. Some twenty States had already effected State organizations, and some eight or ten more States would soon follow suit. Those organizations meant something. They meant that the farmers had the skill to advise and plan, and the integrity and good sense to stick to and persevere in what they undertook. They had no antagonism with any legitimate business movement. They had been accused of getting up a vast monopoly, and that they were going to destroy certain legitimate occupations and businesses. Those who made such assertions as these, knew nothing about the movement. They did not propose to interfere in any legitimate employment. They proposed to act in harmony with every occupation. The very means and bootblacks of the city were organizing, and why should not the farmers? The farmers had seen the tendency of the concentration of the vast wealth of the nation, of a few men, a few great soulless monopolies that were grinding them to powder. It was this they were contending against. They were going to break the monopolies, much as some people might laugh at them. They wanted to see a fair and equal distribution of the wealth of the land among the people who produce it. The Grangers' organization was founded on Republican principles, precisely similar to that on which the National Government was based. The first and leading feature was moral, social, intellectual, and material benefits, because it was seen that the agricultural classes of the country, in order to carry out their plan, must become more intellectual. They had been allowing others to do their thinking quite long enough. Another great feature is the reliable and useful crop reports which it was proposed to establish. Each Grange was to report to its respective Secretary. He was to send those reports to the State Secretary, who was to forward them to the National Secretary. A bank was to be started and warehouses built, so that if a farmer was compelled to sell his produce at a ruinous rate he might draw from the bank what money the produce was security for, and leave it in the warehouse until the price rose.

Mr. Allen's speech was received with much enthusiasm. The Grand Master of the State Grange is a thoughtful, sensible man, not only practically familiar with his calling, but more than ordinarily cultivated and educated.

Senator Strother was introduced by the Hon. Dick Collins, of Lafayette County. He spoke briefly. He said, though not a farmer, he was in sympathy with the farmers; and he advised them to be careful or the rascally political hacks would get hold of them and use them for their own purposes. If the farmers had not their rights it was because they never asked or asserted them. Farmers should go to the nominating conventions and control them, as they could, and then they would get their rights. He would not advise them to start a new party, because he believed that would be the worst thing they could do, but would advise Republican and Democratic Grangers to see to it that none but good, true, and upright men who would respect their interests were put into office. If they undertook to go it alone, and organize a new party, the very worst men in the country would be the first to jump into it before twelve months and they would corrupt it for improper purposes. After dinner the meeting was addressed by Judge Sheely, and Congressman Chittenden, and Col. Norman J. Coleman, each of whom implored the farmers to keep the politicians out of the movement.

Mr. Coleman asserted that as the Eastern capitalists went up the ladder of wealth, the farmers of the land went down the ladder of poverty, and that he defied a farmer in the county to say that he had made 5 per cent during the last year on his labors. He declared himself a revenue tariff man.

The Montgomery County (Ill.) Farmers' Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOKOMIS, Ill., Aug. 27.—While there was no formal adoption of principles at the Nominating Convention on the 23d at Hillsboro, the resolutions adopted, as I telegraphed you then, referred mainly to local matters, yet the proceedings, from beginning to end, mainly consisted the utter *deadness* of both of the old political parties. The ticket was made up equally from persons who had acted, as some one remarked, "with both the late parties." Kingsbury, the candidate for County Judge, is a Democrat, and one of the soundest lawyers at this bar. Raymond, candidate for Clerk, is a thorough business-man, and has only missed an election to the same office on the Republican ticket at the last election. McLean, candidate for Treasurer, is a Democrat. He is quite a young man, of Irish parentage, with enterprise enough to push out and get a liberal education for himself, and independence enough to return to work on the farm afterwards. Springer, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, is a clergyman and farmer, who has been connected with educational matters for many years—a portion of the time the head of an educational institution at Springfield. This roll of candidates fails to show the exclusiveness and class-feeling with which farmers have been charged, the candidates being a lawyer, a business-man, a farmer, and a clergyman, whose life has been devoted to agriculture and education.

A motion in the Convention to limit the election of candidates to the farmers and laboring classes was rejected with emphasis.

Mercer County (Ill.) Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALEDO, Ill., Aug. 27.—A large number of persons attended the Convention to-day. Nearly every township was represented. W. G. Griffin was chosen Chairman, and L. D. Holmes Secretary. The following resolutions were reported, and adopted:

Resolved, 1. That all corporations be controlled by law.

2. That great economy must be used in State, National, and county affairs.

3. That the producing class must be fully represented in the State and National Legislatures.

4. That honesty, ability, and industry shall hereafter be the only test of fitness for office.

5. That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, but demand that iron, lumber, and salt be placed on the free list.

6. That this should be in fact, as it is in theory, a government by the people, and, whenever the wishes of the people are made known, the representatives in whatever branch of the Government should obey those wishes, or immediately resign.

7. That we are in favor of electing the President and Senators to Congress by a direct vote of the people.

8. That we are opposed to making any more landgrants to railroad companies, and demand that the public lands be held for actual settlers.

9. That we demand of those who represent us in Congress as there first work in the next session to take the necessary steps to secure, or if they are able to effect it, the immediate and unconditional repeal of the act known as the Back-Pay and Salary-Grab Steal.

10. That the pro-rata principle of the railroad law is right and just, and we will resist the efforts of the railroads and Chicago papers to effect its repeal, believing, as we do, that its persistent enforcement will eventually break up railroad combination and give us railroad protection.

A full ticket was then put in nomination, viz.: County Judge, Thomas Likes; County Clerk, C. F. Durston; County Treasurer, W. N. Graham; County Superintendent of Schools, W. B. Frew.

This is a people's ticket, and will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The men of the candidates are farmers, and five of the Grangers, and a great effort is made by the Republicans to whip their members into the traces, but it will not avail.

Farmers' Movement in Livingston County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Committee of Livingston County Grangers held a conference here to-day. Twenty-seven towns were represented. Matters relating to the coming Convention to be held here upon the 3d of September, were discussed. Favorable reports were also received, showing a steady growth of the Farmers' Movement from all portions of the county. A large convention is expected here next week to nominate a Farmers' ticket.

Will County Farmers' Primary Meetings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Aug. 27.—The farmers of this county will hold primary meetings on Saturday next, to select five delegates from each town to attend the Farmers' Nominating Convention, to be held in this city on next Monday. That the farmers will nominate a ticket on Monday is not definitely settled, as a great many farmers are doubting the expediency of nominating in advance of the Republican party.

Anti-Monopoly Meeting in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of anti-monopoly tax-payers was held last night at Platt's Hall, and addressed by M. M. Estes and others.

Railroad Accidents.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 27.—A stock freight-train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, drawn by locomotive No. 122, David Twist, engineer, H. H. Foster, conductor, was badly wrecked this morning at 6 o'clock, near Lisle, twenty-three miles west of Chicago, caused by a car in the centre of the train jumping the switch. The result of the accident was the destruction if seven box-cars, the killing of several head if cattle and hogs, and a delay of the early morning passenger trains for Chicago of about two hours.

The Cholera.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 27.—The cholera or some similar disease, which appeared here nearly two weeks since, has entirely abated not a case having occurred for five or six days. The disease never extended beyond the limits of a small, dirty district in the north part of the city. The health of Jacksonville is now exceptionally better than before in many years at this season.

Obituary.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 27.—A. H. Grovesnin, an old and well-known citizen of this city, died at an early hour this morning. His disease manifested every symptom of cholera.

POLITICIANS.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention at Madison.

Gov. Washburn Nominated for a Second Term—R. H. Baker for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Resolutions—Alluring Invitation of the Republican Spider to the Agricultural Fly.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Wilkesbarre.

A Salary-Grabber Refused the Chairmanship of the Convention.

The Ohio Democratic Platform Reiterated, Excepting the Revenue Tariff Plank.

The Temperance Party in New York—Morton's Back-Pay—Ohio Legislative Nominations.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, pursuant to call, and was very fully attended by representative Republicans, including large numbers of men who have been members of the State Legislature and otherwise figured in State politics. Till late last night and all the forenoon men were gathered in groupes discussing the claims of the various candidates in a spirited but good-natured manner, no one feeling any assurance how the ballots would result. The Convention was called to order shortly after noon by E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and, on motion of S. J. Conklin, L. B. Casewell, of Jefferson, was made temporary Chairman. In taking the chair, after thanks for the compliment, he made a brief and pointed speech.

W. H. Wigginton, of the Richland *Republican*, and George Marsh, of the Sheboygan *Herald*, were made Secretaries.

On motion, committees were appointed, whose Congressional District, names, and county are as follows:

Credentials—First, A. Farr, of Kenosha; Second, A. J. Turner, of Columbia; Third, William Ketchum, of Richland; Fourth, E. C. Jennings, of Milwaukee; Fifth, D. C. Lamb, of Fond du Lac; Sixth, C. H. Bright, of Waupaca; Seventh, Henry Cousins, of Eau Claire; Eighth, R. W. Hubbard, of Oconto, Chairman.

Organization—At large, S. S. Vaughan, of Ashland; First, E. M. Sharp, of Walworth; Second, J. Conklin, of Jefferson; Third, G. W. Putnam, of Richland; Fourth, Norris Bisbee, H. C. Payne, of Milwaukee; Fifth, Col. H. F. Blitz, of Manitowoc; Sixth, Robert McCurdy, of Winnebago; Seventh, H. A. Taylor, of St. Croix; Eighth, John Turner, of Jo Daviess.

Resolutions—At large, J. B. Cassidy, of Rock; First, C. E. Dyer, of Racine; Second, J. B. Quimby, of Sauk; Third, H. S. Mag

THE YELLOWSTONE.

Advices from Gen. Stanley's Expedition Up to Aug. 1.

The East and West Surveys United---Marching Over the Bad Lands.

Arrival of Capt. Jones' Expedition at Yellowstone Lake.

A Practicable Wagon-Road Found from Camp Brown to the Gallatin Valley.

GEN. STANLEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Aug. 25, 1873.

An officer writing from Gen. Stanley's Yellowstone Expedition gives additional news up to Aug. 1. He says:

"On the 27th of July we remained in camp most of the day, waiting for the return of the engineers with Maj. Crofton's command. They were up the river, completing the survey for the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad along the eastern bank of the Yellowstone. While delayed in camp, scouts were sent out to explore the country, and select a route for the march and road for the wagons. They returned in the afternoon, and reported the road practicable. Late in the evening, the steamer Key West came down, with Maj. Crofton, Prof. Phelps, and Mr. Warren on board. From them we learned that the survey up the river

WAS COMPLETED,

and the line from the Missouri to the Yellowstone connected with the survey of last year from the west to the Yellowstone. The junction of the two lines is in the vicinity of O'Fallon's Creek and Powder River. Surveying will now be suspended by the engineers until we march around the Bad Lands on the west side of the Yellowstone. They are only some 20 miles wide, but we will have to march a distance of 60 miles to get around them, as they are said to be impracticable for wagons. Our line of march will be principally along the trail of Lieut. Maynadier, made in 1860, which can be traced on any military map. The course is northwesterly to Pompey's Pillar, from which point, as before stated, we will strike almost direct for the Big Bend of Muscleshell River, and thence march round to a point on the Yellowstone almost opposite the stockade. We will thus describe nearly a

CIRCLE OF SIX HUNDRED MILES.

"On the 28th of July we marched 17 miles. Our route lay over a new road, which, most of the distance, was quite good. At one point the Bad-Land Creek was very difficult, the banks being steep, and the only practicable crossing quite narrow, so that only one wagon at a time could be passed over. Our course on the 29th was almost due west, and we encamped on Bad-Land Creek, where we found plenty of cottonwood; but the water was scarce and of poor quality.

"July 30, the distance accomplished was 16 miles, the country passed over being very rough and extremely barren,—more so, indeed, than any we had yet seen since starting from the Missouri. It is very properly named

THE BAD LANDS,

there being scarcely any vegetation, and the ground looking like a sub-heaps. Imagine a succession of bare hills, without a blade of grass, and you will get some idea of this portion of our route.

"On the 30th we made 20 miles, and encamped in the Bad Lands.

"MORNING OF JULY 31.—To-day's march will bring us out of the Bad Lands, to our infinite delight and relief. What a desolate and terrible place they are! It seems like being buried alive to be in them, and the sterility is painful both to the eye and senses. After to-day we shall be on the Yellowstone again, and follow Maynadier's trail, keeping very near the river; and how glad we shall be to see running water again! Yesterday, couriers met us, and reported the steamer Josephine at the river, loaded with supplies for the troops and engineers. Gen. Custer, with a squadron of cavalry, made a visit to the steamer to see if she was all right. He found Col. Simpson on board, who comes up to

EXAMINE THE ROCKS

reported by Gen. Forsyth in the Yellowstone channel near the mouth of Powder River, and every effort will soon be made by the Government to remove these obstructions. This day we shall have a hard march, the road leading from here to the river being reported very broken and rough. Game, since crossing the Yellowstone, has been very scarce, only a few antelope having been killed in the last four days. It may now safely be said that every one is

TIRED OF THE EXPEDITION,

and anxious to return home. All the novelty has worn off, we have seen enough of new scenery, and long for civilization. The married officers, especially, grow weary of so monotonous a march, and are impatient for the time to arrive when they can be with their families, now waiting for them at homes and distant posts. Since Gen. Rosecrans left east, the survey of the Northern Pacific Road is under the direction of Engineer Eccleston, who is ably assisted by Mr. Meigs, a son of Quartermaster General Meigs, U. S. A." AARON ABOUT.

CAPT. JONES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Aug. 25, 1873.

Lieut. Robert H. Young, with Capt. Jones' Expedition, writes here from Yellowstone Lake as follows:

"We left Camp Brown, you will remember, on the 10th of July, and marched for Big Wind River, 20 miles distant. We made a good crossing of the river, and pushed on to Owl Creek Mountains, 55 miles.

"We crossed the Owl Creek without difficulty, and marched for the Stinking Water, and thence up the North Fork of the Stinking Water to the Divide. We reached

THE GREAT DIVIDE

between the waters of Wind River and the waters of the Yellowstone on the 2d day of August. On the 3d we moved down and encamped close to the lake. From the top of the 'Divide' the view was very magnificent. The lake seemed quite close at hand,—not over a few hundred yards distant; but we found it a long way (15 miles) to the water's edge. Near the Great Tavian loomed up to the southwest, and mountains upon mountains stretched away vast fields of white, their tops covered with Geysers could also be seen in full play, and Great ums of steam shooting up into the air for hundreds, and even thousands, of feet.

"Portions of the basin surrounding the lake are covered with a heavy growth of pine, fir, spruce, and other kinds of timber. Around the lake are also beautiful grassy parks, covered with flowers; indeed, the entire basin is

ONE VAST FLOWER-GARDEN.

Everything about the lake was curious and interesting, and there were thousands of matters I should have examined and reported upon, had I had the time.

"Our entire party of 105 persons, exclusive of fifteen Indians, are well. The Indian scouts are very jolly, and have with them all their plunder, including squaws, dogs, papooses, horses, and mules.

We estimate the distance

FROM CAMP BROWN TO YELLOWSTONE LAKE

at 220 miles, and from the lake to Fort Ellis 140 miles; total distance from Fort Brown, in Wind River Valley, to Bozman City, in Gallatin Valley, 864 miles."

Lieut. Young, writing at a later date, Aug. 11, from Fort Ellis, says:

"Maj. Noyes, Lieuts. Kingsbury, Hall, and myself, with thirty-six enlisted men of Company I, Second Cavalry, seven Shoshonee Indian scouts, seven packers, and a train of thirty mules, left Yellowstone Lake on the 6th of August, and arrived here (Fort Ellis) on the 10th of August (yesterday). We left Capt. Jones and all the others well, on the 5th inst. They were encamped on the lake shore, at the eastern end, where the Yellowstone River leaves the lake.

"I was correct in my previous statement of the distance from Camp Brown here; it cannot be less, by the way we marched, than

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES,

divided as follows: From Brown to Big Wind River, 20 miles; from Big Wind River to Owl Creek, 55 miles; from Owl Creek to the top of the 'Great Divide,' 130 miles; from the top of the 'Great Divide' to the lake, 15 miles; from the lake to Fort Ellis, 140 miles."

"The most deceiving and astonishing distance is that from the top of the 'Great Divide' to the lake. It looks to be scarcely a mile off, yet it is half a day's good marching to the water's edge. The highest point on the 'Divide' is about 2,000 feet above the level of the lake, and must be nearly

TEN THOUSAND FEET

from the level of the sea. The air is very rare and clear, and causes objects a long distance off to be seen with the greatest distinctness, and to appear quite close.

"We will take out a new lot of supplies from here. I shall have my mule-train packed by the 13th of August, and start on the morning of that day.—Capt. Noyes following on the 15th.

"Going back, we shall

TAKE A NEW ROUTE.

We expect to meet Capt. Jones and his party at the Hot Springs on Gardener's River, three miles from the junction of the Gardiners' with the Yellowstone. We will then pass over to the Geyser Basin, to the south end of the lake; thence to the Upper Yellowstone River. By this line we hope to shorten the distance home, and reach Brown by marching not over 150 to 200 miles from the lake.

"We encountered no serious obstacle in coming out. The trail was good, and a wagon-road from Brown to the Gallatin Valley could be made

WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE OR EXPENSE.

The route over which we shall march going back is said by old mountaineers to be much better than that over which we came, and, as before stated, fifty to sixty miles shorter. On our return-trip, we shall probably consume a full month, debouching from the mountains on the 12th or 13th, and arriving at Camp Brown about the 18th of September. We have not yet seen, or even heard of, a hostile Indian on the whole trip.

"There were some

THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED CROWS

at their Agency, treating with Commissioners for a new reservation. Gen. Sweitzer, with Capt. Tyler, and Lieut. Roe, Second Cavalry, and a company, were over at the Agency. The Crows did not seem quite willing to give up their old reservation for a new one, but admitted they were too near their enemies, the Sioux, and had suffered greatly within the last few years from raids and depredations committed on them by Sioux.

"The Valley of the Gallatin was filled with grasshoppers, and it was thought they would eat up every green thing, and probably destroy the crops."

AARON ABOUT.

"One of the main objects of Capt. Jones' Expedition is to find a shorter route from the Union Pacific Railroad into Montana than the one now traveled from Corinne. The point from which the writer estimates this distance (Camp Brown) is 146 miles from the Union Pacific Road, and nearly due north from Bryan Station. A. A.

"WHO PAYS," INDEED!

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. Elizur Wright, a Consulting Actuary of Boston, under the caption, "Who Pays?" enters the lists in the controversy Mr. Sheppard Homans is endeavoring to keep alive against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and reiterates the charge that Mr. Homans became disconnected from the Company by reason of his refusal to audit certain accounts he could not approve. It is now time that this question should be settled upon its merits, and the following facts, of long record, will afford the public the means of doing it:

1. The account which Mr. Homans refused to audit was presented to the Board Nov. 17, 1869.

Mr. Homans continued Actuary of the Company until the 19th day of January, 1871, fourteen months after the refusal for which, he alleges, he was removed.

On the latter date, having resigned his position as Actuary, he was appointed Consulting Actuary at half his previous salary, and continued to hold that position until his resignation thereof under the following circumstances: On the 16th day of October, 1872, the Board unanimously abolished the office of Consulting Actuary, to take effect on the 31st day of December, and Mr. Homans was immediately informed of the same. On the 4th of December, 1872, the intervening time having been largely spent by him in fruitless endeavors by letter and personal interviews with members of the Board to obtain a reconsideration of its action, Mr. Homans, coincidently with the first meeting of the representatives of companies, held at his private office, to oppose the reduction of rates then in contemplation by the Trustees, sent in his resignation. He omitted to draw his salary for the first four days of December, until last March, when, on his written application, the omission was rectified by this Company.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Homans was continued as Actuary or Consulting Actuary for three years after the occurrence which he alleges was the cause of his removal, and that his censure of the President and Trustees was only made public after his pay was stopped, and after he had openly enlisted in the service of companies united in active opposition to the Mutual Life.

So much for his assertion that he was removed for refusing to audit a false account. It was a pure afterthought, and is without a shadow of truth.

THE UNAUDITED ACCOUNT.

2. Early in the year 1869, a discussion was had among the officers respecting what was known as post-mortem dividends. The executive officers contended that Mr. Homan's method of calculating these credits was wrong in principle, and contrary to the charter of the Company; and by their direction the payment of the credits so calculated was suspended, pending examination of the question, and by necessary consequence the Company's accounts contained only such payments for post-mortem dividends as were not suspended under the ruling adopted.

This was the objection, and the only objection, made by Mr. Homans to the correctness of the Company's accounts, and it was the statement for the quarter ending November, 1869, which he declined to admit, and for that reason only.

The question at issue relative to such account was purely a technical one. It involved no benefit or hope of benefit to any officer of the Company, and to charge that such account was a fraud upon policy-holders is wild and wicked.

Moreover, Mr. Homans did not hesitate to append the customary audit to five subsequent accounts which contained the identical items objected to, entered in precisely the same manner; and the annual statement of the Company, which includes the quarterly statements which was unaudited, bears the following certificate:

DEC. 31, 1869.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

It may be added that the principle conceded for by the executive officers was sustained by the Counsel of the Company, by actuarial experts, and by the Board of Trustees.

REAL CAUSE OF MR. HOMANS' RESIGNATION.

3. In December, 1870, more than one year after the incident relative to auditing the account, an advertisement was widely publish in the newspapers by the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, containing a letter of indorsement from Mr. Homans, in which the following passage occurs:

"From the high rate of interest to be derived from first-class investments in the West, the advantages offered by their local companies, if well managed, are very great, so much so that I have myself taken a policy of $10,000 in the St. Louis Mutual. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary."

At that time, after fifteen years of service, the only policy held by Mr. Homans on his life in the Mutual Life was a survivorship annuity of $900.

On the 31st of December, 1870, the President, after considering the effect such an indorsement might have upon the insurance business of this Company generally, called the attention of the Committee on Finance to the letter referred to, and the same was, after discussion, referred to the Board for action.

At the regular meeting of the Board, on the same day, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Oliver H. Palmer, Edward Patten, Samuel D. Babcock, Alexander H. Rice, and John Wadsworth, was appointed to communicate with Mr. Homans, examine into the facts, and report thereon to the Board.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 28th of December, 1870, another advertisement was presented, containing a similar letter in favor of the Life Association of America, and in commendation of a certain plan of that Company, which Mr. Homans, the Actuary of this Company, pronounced "a reform greatly needed in the practice of life insurance." A letter was also presented from an influential policy-holder in the Company, addressed to the Board, and strenuously protesting against this action of Mr. Homans, as tending to build up other companies at the expense of the one he was paid to serve, and demanding the application of a remedy for what was characterized as a great injury to the policy-holders. The second advertisement and the above letter were referred to the Committee appointed by the Board.

Letters were also received from nearly all the General Agents of the Company, strongly condemning the course of the Actuary, and complaining of it as an injury to the Company and to their business.

The Committee proceeded to investigate the subjects committed to it. It appeared that, in August, 1864, Mr. Homans had addressed a formal application to the Board requesting permission to employ his leisure as mathematical counsel for other life insurance companies. On the 17th of August, in that year, the Board considered his request and denied the permission sought. It also appeared that, under date of May 2, 1865, apparently forgetting his previous allusion to "leisure," he had, when urging an increase of his salary, written that his "duties involved an amount of labor, research, experience, and responsibility not exceeded by those of the second officer of any company—marine, fire, or life—in the country." But notwithstanding the refusal by the Board to permit him to employ his "leisure" in the service of other companies, and his subsequent description of the nature of his duties as so engrossing as to leave him no leisure, if they were properly performed, it was ascertained, and, when pressed by the Committee, admitted by Mr. Homans, that, while in the pay and presumably in the exclusive service of this Company, he had acted as Consulting Actuary for pay for the following companies:

Universal Life Insurance Company.
Washington Life Insurance Company.
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company.
National Life Insurance Company of the United States.
Standard Life Insurance Company.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.
New York Life Insurance Company.
Home Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn,

and for some of these companies he was employed on a regular annual salary.

For but one of these companies had the Board ever granted Mr. Homans permission to act.

If these facts do not prove duplicity, insubordination, and unfaithfulness, I do not understand the meaning of the words. Mr. Homans' assertion that he was "unfaithful to the Company never," are on a par, for veracity, with the calumnies which make up the greater part of his card.

The President of the Company also addressed a letter to the Committee, charging, in substance, that the service of other companies above alluded to was secret, in known and willful defiance of the express action of the Board which had years before refused Mr. Homans permission so to act when solicited by him, and injurious to the interests of the Company; that Mr. Homans was idle and inattentive to his duties, devoted to pleasure and selfish pursuits and speculations; that his sympathies were actively with those who had already begun so unless and [illegible] deficient in skill, learning, and tact, disingenuous and unreliable. Mr. Winston gave many specifications, and concluded his letter as follows:

"It may be asked, if all these grievances have existed so long, why are we now for the first time apprised of them? Unhappily, my want of confidence in the Actuary for some time past, has been no secret. Efforts to harmonize increasing difficulties have been repeatedly made. Reluctance to injure the pecuniary and professional prospects of an associate, unless under the overpowering pressure of a sense of duty, has been constantly operative to prevent exposure. Self-respect, had I no other reason, has led me to refrain from privately visiting our Trustees, to instill my own views into their minds, and to undermine their confidence in one with whom I was officially connected.

"No personal considerations, or anything less potential than peril to the interests and prosperity of this Company, would have led me to take the unwelcome measure of writing thus of a fellow-officer. These and kindred reasons have led me to refrain from official action till moved thereto by my positive convictions of duty.

"In conclusion, I have to say that it is my deliberate judgment that Mr. Homans' interests and feelings are alienated from the Company and the present management to such an extent as to make it impossible that he should again work in harmony with either.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"F. S. WINSTON, President."

The Committee had this matter in charge for about thirty days. They met on Jan. 14, 1871, adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 17, and on Wednesday, Jan. 18, when the Board met, Mr. Homans, by advice of the Committee, sent in his resignation

Willing to extend every consideration to Mr. Homans which could with propriety be shown, in view of his long connection with the Company, a temporary arrangement was made to the end that he might be enabled to build up a new business for himself, and his professional reputation might not be irretrievably damaged. He was appointed Consulting Actuary during the pleasure of the Board, at half his previous salary. No service having been required of him in that capacity, and there being no prospect of his services being ever again required, he was dropped as above stated.

Mr. Homans now depends for professional employment on the good will of companies, some of which are active competitors of the Mutual Life, and one at least actively hostile. He has made common cause with the enemies of the institution which took him, a mere lad, into its service, elevated him by successive degrees to a position of high trust, remuneration, and honor, but which, although forced to remove him by reason of his own misconduct, still treated him with a degree of consideration and liberality which his subsequent acts prove to have been ill-bestowed. Mr. Elizur Wright rushes rashly to his defense, and, by the reiteration of a charge as false as it is base, compels the revelation of a history which otherwise might have remained hidden under the cover of a general denial.

Mr. Wright asks "Who Pays" for the publication of facts necessary to disabuse the public mind of Mr. Homans' groundless slanders? His "card" and Mr. Wright's letter are "going through the leading newspapers from one end of the country to the other." The question arises, "Who Pays" for these? Does any intelligent person suppose that Mr. Homan and Mr. Wright pay this expense from their own pockets? I repeat Mr. Wright's caption—Who Pays? Respectfully, JOHN M. STUART.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1873. Secretary.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Having published in our columns the statement of Mr. Sheppard Homans, some time Actuary of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and the letter of Mr. Elizur Wright bearing thereon, as they respectively appeared in the somewhat heated controversy with the officers of that institution, it is but just that we give like prominence to the said and circumstantial statements of its Secretary, recommending the course which led to the retirement of Mr. Homans from its service. And with this communication, having given both sides a hearing over their own signatures, we hope to close our columns to a discussion which appears to be engendered by personal hostility and disappointment rather than by any substantial complaints against the safe and judicious administration of the affairs of this Company. Whatever may be the sympathies of interested parties in the personal issues of the controversy, our readers, with evidence now before them, will be able to form an impartial judgment, and meanwhile we are assured upon competent authority that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the largest institution of its kind, we believe, in the world, was never more prosperous than it is at present.

THE WOLFF EXPLOSION.

Arrival of Survivors at Memphis.

Narrative by One of the Passengers.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Aug. 26.

The absorbing topic of public interest yesterday was the great river disaster on Friday afternoon, whereby the St. Louis and Shreveport steamer George C. Wolff was made a total wreck by explosion, while bound up the river, near the head of St. Francis Island, 75 miles below this city. At an early hour the steamer Phil Allin arrived in port, bringing seven of the surviving passengers, and near noon the steamer Julia came up with thirty-seven of the crew and passengers.

Upon repairing on board of the Phil Allin, it was ascertained that the number of persons on board the Wolff when she was lost ranged between sixty and seventy souls, of which thirteen are surely lost, three or four more supposed to be, and ten or twelve more or less injured. Each and every person saved expressed the opinion that the loss of life, considering the extent of the disaster, was exceedingly limited, and the assured safety of so many was deemed a marvelous event.

From Mr. Solomonsky, a dry goods dealer of Paris, Texas, on his way East to purchase goods, accompanied by his cousin, Miss Cohn, a young lady of 18, the following particulars were obtained:

A PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

I took passage on the steamer George C. Wolff at Shreveport, La., on Friday, the 5th inst., in company with Miss Cohn, my cousin, who goes to St. Louis on a visit. We left Shreveport soon after midday on Saturday, the 6th, and proceeded down Red River without difficulty until nearly to the Mississippi river, when the boat damaged her wheel, and lost eighteen hours in making repairs. On the sixth day out, just above the mouth of St. Francis River, a heavy rain, pursuing, and while under way, going down with the river, the boilers exploded. I was seated on the plete wreck of the cabin, having moved upper guards outside of the cabin, having moved from in front a few moments before on account of the rain beating against me. My cousin sat very close to me, and a smaller girl sat near, holding her by the hands. The latter

FELL THROUGH TO THE LOWER DECK

among the burned timbers and crippled deck crew, but escaped almost unhurt, and without a scratch.

I was blown into the river, falling several hundred yards from the wreck, and believing I had, with the steamer, been struck by lightning, and being unable to swim, I was naturally bewildered and considerably terrified. Upon rising to the surface of the water I found the river full of debris from the wreck. Each time I tried to get on some of the floating fragments they would tip and let me under water, but I managed to hold on, and, after struggling in the water for an hour or so, during which time I several times sunk beneath the waters, I managed to get ashore. The first time I arose to the surface after being thrown overboard I saw in the face after being thrown overboard I saw in the [illegible] some twenty yards distant,

AN OLD MAN NAMED NELSON,

a piano-tuner from Memphis. He had been out in Texas and was on his way home. Just before the disaster he sat near me on the guard of the boat, and now he was struggling in the water apparently much exhausted, and crying for help. I told him to keep up courage, as I saw the crew letting a small boat down from the wreck, and they would doubtless come to our relief. Soon after I went under water, and, rising to the surface, I caught a floating mattress, but the old man was gone out of sight, and I saw him no more. Mr. Nelson was about 60 years old, a widower, and he has two daughters in New York.

HE HAD CONSIDERABLE MONEY

with him, all of which, I suppose, was lost. Miss Cohn, my cousin, was in the water near me, some 200 yards from the wreck. She called for assistance. I tried to cheer her. She caught the leg of an Irishman, who was trying to swim ashore, and he shook her off. Then she caught him by the neck, and he cried out to take hold somewhere else, or she would be lost. Then she took him by the arm, and he afterwards got on a piece of derrick, upon which he swam ashore, reaching the bank totally exhausted, and surrounded with roots and twigs, so he could not climb up. Finally, both managed to reach the top of the bank in safety. I then called for the boat's barber, who came out from shore to help them up the bank. Then the man who saved my cousin came to my aid and pulled me up the bank, I having reached the shore on a plank, too much exhausted to climb out. The distance from the wreck to the shore was 300 or 400 yards.

The upper part of the boat appears to be divided directly where I was sitting. I lost my valise and clothing, but saved my money, drafts, etc. My cousin was the only lady thrown in the water. All the rest remained on board and escaped, except the deckpassengers, Mrs. Dawson, and her two children. One of the latter was picked up, and died afterwards on the boat. The mother and father were burned to death on the lower deck; also the other child.

THE BOAT'S SAFE

was blown overboard, and, containing many valuable packages belonging to the passengers, is of course lost. Capt. Carter, the commander, was cut in the head, and, in company with other members of his crew, to save the wreck from total destruction. At one time

THE WRECK WAS ON FIRE,

but the Captain and his hands managed to put out the flames. The crew, under his direction, took a line ashore in a small boat, and finally got the wreck fast to the bank, where it now lies safe, just above the mouth of the St. Francis River.

Mr. Donohue, the second pilot, was crippled, and one of his legs is badly sprained, but is getting better. Next day after the disaster, Captain Carter was so stiff and lame that he could not walk, but his injuries are not serious.

Joseph Widen, the boat's clerk, was blown up and fell on the wreck where the boilers had stood. He was asleep in his room at the time, and his injuries are very severe. He is in cheerful spirits, and believes he will recover. I saw four of the deck crew, all negroes, [illegible]

LEAD ON THE WRECK,

and another died afterwards. There were five or six men on board from a circus that exhibited at Shreveport a few days since. One of these was lost, and another is the one who saved my cousin, Miss Cohn.

There were sixty or seventy persons, passengers and crew, on board at the time of the disaster, and the Captain said, considering the completeness of the wreck,

IT WAS A MIRACLE

that so few were lost.

The back, or after part of the ladies' cabin is still standing, but is much shattered and torn, while the forward portion is all blown away. From the cylinders on the lower deck forward, everything was wrecked, and nothing remains of the boilers only a part of two flues. All three of the boilers were destroyed and blown out of sight except the straps above mentioned.

After making the wreck fast to the shore it was found that the hull had sprung a leak, and two pumps were set to work to clear her. A tent was rigged on the bank, and the survivors were made as comfortable as possible. Sometime after midnight of Friday the steamer Chester came down, and then the Phil Allin landed. Both vessels rendered all possible assistance. The Allin returned up the river Saturday afternoon, bringing supplies and a delegation of citizens from Helena to

RELIEVE THE SUFFERERS.

Everything possible was done, both by the wrecked boat's crew and others to save life and aid the sufferers.

The Captain said all the crew agree that there was no water in the boilers, and to this is attributed the disaster. Some of the crew tried to obtain water from the waste-pipes just before the disaster, and none would run out. A cabin passenger stated that he felt a puff of cold air, passenger stated that he felt a puff of cold air, was knocked down by the concussion, but saw no water nor indications of any. None of those who were on the hurricane deck at all were more or less bruised, and the wreck bears no indications of burning, the debris having been scattered over it.

Soon after noon yesterday, the Vicksburg and St. Louis packet Julia arrived at the wharf, bringing thirty-seven of the survivors. Upon repairing on board, several of the injured officers were seen stretched along the cabin floor, and to all appearances each was doing as well as could be expected. Mr. Joseph Widen seemed worse injured than others, but it is believed he will speedily recover.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Capt. Henry S. Carter was found lying in a room on board of the steamer Julia, considerably battered and bruised, but not dangerously injured, and, though perfectly rational, was too much hurt to talk a great deal. He states that he was asleep when the disaster happened. As soon as he cleared himself from the wreck, he exerted himself to land and save the hull. When the boat took fire all hands worked to extinguish it, and happily succeeded. After making fast to the bank it was found that the hull leaked slightly, when the pumps were used to clear her. Then the wheel was stripped of arms and buckets to lighten up the boat's stern, and when he left the wreck everything was as snug as could be expected under the circumstances. The mate, carpenter, steward, and four or five deck hands were left behind to take care of the wreck.

FIRST ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

John M. Courson, chief engineer, says he had gone off watch an hour previous, leaving everything safe, and the boat moving along finely. He assigned the charge of the machinery to Peter Helpler, the second engineer, who was a careful and competent man. He laid down in my stateroom, but was not asleep. Heard the report of the explosion, and found myself jammed and covered with parts of the wreck; managed to get clear with a few scratches, and one of my shoulders crunched a little. After getting clear of the debris, tried to find some traces of the second engineer, but no signs could be discerned, and he must have been blown into the river. He leaves a wife and one child, who reside in St. Louis.

THE PILOT'S STATEMENT.

Cole Breen, one of the pilots, says he was in his stateroom in the boat's texas asleep. Thought he heard the noise of the explosion, and found himself covered with parts of the wreck, the force of the explosion having turned the whole of the texas and pilot-house directly backward, where they fell all in a heap, rubbish covering up several of the officers, among them Mr. Donohue, the pilot on duty, and Mr. Carnahan, the Rev. Mr. Strickfoot, who lay asleep in the pilot-house at the time of the disaster; also Ed. Widen, the clerk's son. Extricating myself from the wreck, and finding no limbs broken, I went to the relief of Mr. Carnahan, who was covered with parts of the broken cabin. After getting him out and finding that he was but slightly injured, I attempted to help Mr. Donohue, but found others had got him out and taken him into the cabin, where he lay with his thigh badly crushed. By this time the boat had been carried ashore by the wind. A line was made fast to the bank, and we commenced to clear away the wreck. Nothing remained of the three boilers but a few scraps. All three were carried overboard.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

It is generally conceded that the explosion was the result of dry boilers. A couple of persons out on the bank, looking directly at the boat when she started, say that the cabin and texas rise indistinctly to their feet or more like a flash of powder, and then tumble back again. No steam was visible, and as no one was scalded on the boat, all hands think there was not a pan full of water in the boilers. The chambermaid stated to the reporter that the pump would not get hot water from the supply pipe, but it raised to run, and she thought that was owing to the Captain not knowing about it. The cook also tried a hot water waste pipe, and finding nothing but gas, he felt uneasy, and turned to go to the stern of the boat when the explosion took place.

WHO WERE LOST.

Of those known to be lost, the following are as near as can be reported:

Ezra Dow, deck passenger, lost; Mr. Nelson and Mr. T. H. White, circus men; four roustees buried and three missing, who, of course, are lost.

Mr. Dawson, wife, and two children lost by burning; Peter Helpler, second engineer, lost; total, 13.

In addition to the above, five men, all more or less hart, were taken to Helena, where they are now under treatment. Their names are as follows: Riley Borton, Robert Hansley, Perry Brady, Isaac Sampson, and George Chambers. Several of the above are thought to be fatally injured.

Henry Bush, mate, Ed. Black, second clerk, and Hiram Mahaffey, steward, with several deck hands, remained to take care of the wreck.

The above list foots up a total of seventy-two souls, and it is expected that, in addition, several lives have been lost, whose names are unknown. It is also safe to assume that the above list of seventy-five persons on board altogether, of whom some seventeen were lost.

THE WARDENSHIP OF THE PENITENTIARY.

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

IN THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, Aug. 19, in a dispatch purporting to be from Joliet, appears the following paragraph:

Philo Beveridge, son of the Governor, was in the city to-day, and said there were no less than five applicants for the position of Warden already. Among others mentioned as candidates are Mr. Sam Caston, Ed. and Maj. Pinkham, of Springfield, both of whom were applicants for the position when Mr. Smith was appointed.

At the time this paragraph appeared in THE TRIBUNE the body of Mr. Smith had scarcely reached the coldness of death. No man of common decency could have read that paragraph, and taken it for truth, without feelings of the deepest abhorrence and contempt for the persons who could thus exhibit such a morbid greed at so solemn an hour. In the whole course of my life I have never been more outraged than when I read the paragraph, and found my name at the head of the list thus held up to receive the scorn of the multitude. I immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Beveridge, and in due time received the following answer:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 21, 1873.

The Hon. J. K. Magee, Canton, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 20th inst., relating to a statement in the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, purporting to be my authority, to the effect that you had already made application for the position of Warden of the Penitentiary, I take pleasure in saying that whoever inserted said article had no authority what-ever from me, nor have I said anything to say one which could be so construed.

I have seen Gen. E. B. Harlan, the Springfield representative of THE TRIBUNE, and he has promised to correct the statement in his dispatches. With great respect, I am yours, most truly,

PHILO. C. BEVERIDGE.

I have waited a reasonable time to have this grievous mistake corrected, but as it concerns me, has failed in time to appear as designed to do me justice. On the contrary, I find the original statement, false as it is, followed up with leading editorials about the "unseemly scramble," intended to intensify and deepen the disgust that the public must already feel toward the individuals who have been thus mentioned as objects of obloquy and infamy. I am without any positive knowledge in the matter, yet I feel satisfied in my own mind that there was not a single application offered for the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Smith. I made no application for the place myself, and I know that Maj. Pinkham is a gentleman too much above solicitude and refinement to be guilty of the act attributed to him. All the "unseemliness" in the matter, in my opinion, rests with THE TRIBUNE. It publishes a very improbable story, falsely quoting a respectable gentleman as authority, and represents two persons by name as infamous. The story is repeated from day to day, and no antidote and no refinement to be found in the degeneracy of the times, and further blacken and defame the character of the persons named.

I now ask the insertion of this communication in THE TRIBUNE, or in lieu thereof, a satisfactory correction of the misrepresentations made concerning me. Respectfully,

JAMES K. MAGEE.

A Powerful Fish.

It will be remembered that some months ago five fishermen were drowned off the Irish coast by the struggles of a sun-fish to escape. An interesting discussion afterward arose as to the size of this kind of fish, and Walpole, one of the Inspectors of salmon fisheries in England, intimated that Mr. Brady, Inspector of Irish fisheries, had grossly exaggerated their size. Mr. Brady has, however, some of victorious in the controversy. This fish takes its name from its habit of remaining almost motionless at the surface of the water, enjoying the full fulness of the sun's rays. Cuvier says it is the largest of the true fishes, measuring sometimes 26 feet. Its liver is of large size, generally 2 tons in weight, and yields from 8 to 9 barrels of oil. The sun-fish are very powerful in the water, and, if harpooned in the shoulder, are very hard to kill, often carrying off the whole harpoon line. The monster boat was run off with 200 fathoms of line and two harpoons in them, and will employ the fishermen 24 hours before they are subdued. Great caution must be used in striking them, as with a blow of the tail they will stave in the boat if it is within reach. From 50 to 100 of them may sometimes be seen together off the coast of Ireland basking in the morning sun in the latter part of June.

THE COURTS.

A Shameful Divorce Outrage---Wanted, an Indictment for Perjury.

Letter from an Attorney on Attorneys as Special Bail.

Yesterday's Divorce Record---The Courts in Brief.

Mary Curtis, who was divorced from her husband, James J. Curtis, on the 23d inst., yesterday came into Court and affirmed that she first heard of proceedings for divorce being brought against her from her husband himself, some last Saturday, after the decree had been rendered. She affirms that her husband knew perfectly well where she lived, and if he had lost the address or recollection of it he could have obtained it from persons whom she names, without the slightest difficulty; that, far from her deserting him and abandoning her home, and being guilty of acts of cruelty, as charged against her, upon which charges the decree of divorce was granted, he abandoned her, and ran away, and she has since been unable to obtain any support from him or any communication with him. The report of the Master of Chancery shows that he examined only one witness as to the desertion, abandonment, and cruelty charged, namely, the husband himself. The only other witness was a man who swore the husband's testimony was entitled to credit. He reported the charges proved, and the Court granted the divorce.

Marry in haste and repent at leisure should be painted over the fintels of our own county palace of justice. The last man to feel the poignancy of this truth is Thomas J. Corell, complainant, against Mary A., his wife, for divorce. He affirms in his bill that his wife assured him before marriage that she was a woman of virtuous habits, good associations, and respectable connections. She had a little child, the fruit, she tearfully said, of a union with the dear departed Mr. Murphy, whose relict she was. No solicitous parent was by to whisper in Thomas' ear, "Beware of viddera, Tomasy," and the simple Tomasy drank in with believing ears all the siren said. After marriage, the siren is said to have become a virago, and, worse still, turned out to have never been married, and her offspring was the result of an improper connection. He separated from her in July, and now wants a divorce.

John White wants divorce at the hands of the Circuit Court from his wife Mary, principally on the ground that she gets on huge sprees.

Eva Wentzel petitions the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband, Matthew, charging him with all manner of sins and wickednesses. She is particularly anxious about her 7th ward Wentworth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, and desires that her husband shall not interfere with them.

ATTORNEYS AS SPECIAL BAIL.

A "gentleman of the bar" has sent the following criticism of Judge Gary's recent instructions to the Clerk of the Superior Court, directing him not to take attorneys as special bail for capias:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It appears, by THE TRIBUNE, that Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, decided, on Friday of last week, in the case of McKenty v. Gibbon, in which Gibbon was taken on a capias, that he (Gibbon) in fact, an attorney of long standing, could not be accepted as special bail for his client's bond, the Judge, with his usual dispatch, pronounced the bond bad, and discharged the prisoner. He also, it is said, went to the Clerk of the Court that he should not thereafter take any plaintiff's affidavit as security on the plaintiff's bond on which a capias was to issue for the arrest of any defendant, especially when he, Judge Gary, should give no order for the same.

In this due deference to His Honor's opinion, but since he has deemed it necessary to promulgate so important an order, I shall beg leave to express a different opinion, and, if necessary, shall be happy to test it by a direct case, should the sheriff, under the instructions of the law, as stated by him in the above-entitled cause, "I attach the decision or order, not from any suggestions forthcoming, but from my own sense of duty, and the favor I desire in office," and cannot be permitted to do so, especially when the law does not prohibit, but in plain terms consents to it.

We understand that the Circuit Court proposes to discharge from imprisonment, after inditment, he contains the law most liberally for the prisoner. This they can be permitted to do when there is ambiguity and an opportunity for construction of the statute; but when the statute is plain, and there is no room for doubt, as in the present case, the decision of the Judge, if he will but follow the language of the text.

The case of McKenty v. Gibbon was an action of trespass, in which a capias was taken out for the arrest of the defendant, on which he was arrested and put placed in jail. In this class of cases, including capias, injunction, attachment, replevin, and perhaps, some others, there is injury committed, or fear of commission of injury, during the suing out of the writ; therefore, the statute has provided that in such case, before the respective writs shall issue, a bond shall be filed by the plaintiff, with good and sufficient security, which is for the purpose of protection of the said, and for the payment of all costs and damages

OUR MURDERERS.

What They Are Doing, Where Lodged, and What Their Crimes Are.

The Appalling List of Murderers That Have Come to Actual Trial Since the Fire.

Rafferty Proves Too Much for the Waukegans, and is Brought Back to Chicago.

Perl Has Gone Into the Cigar-Making Business at Joliet, and Don't Care Much.

Pertect Has Received a Legacy, and Rubs Along Comfortably with Increased Prison Comforts.

Details Not Generally Known About All Our Other Pet Jail-Birds.

Of Chicago's unhung villains, Chris Rafferty is the greatest, and yet the most happy. This is the fellow who took aim at a vital part of an officer, whom he had just invited to drink, with as much coolness and deliberation as he would fill a pipe. He is now in our County Jail, where he spends the time mostly in carving wood with a pocket-knife; and the prisoners count him their most distinguished associate. Chris, it will be remembered, was a Bridgeport b'hoy, a lingerous, sullen-blooded day-laborer about the brick-fields when he worked, and a drunken bully when he loafed. The police held a warrant for his arrest, and Officer Patrick O'Meara, hearing that he was to be found, toward midnight of the 5th of August, 1872, at that ever-memorable saloon on Halsted street, where the city seems to have straggled into dusty fields, commanded by another officer, undertook to arrest him. Chris was sitting at a table when the officers entered, and, after a few words had passed, offered them a drink; and, at his request, the warrant for his arrest was read out aloud. The request for reading was merely a hint to engage their attention. As soon as it began, he pulled out a large navy revolver, and as them know that they were at his mercy. O'Meara was shot dead, with the words asking the brute "not to shoot" expiring on his lips, and his companion would have shared the same fate had not his finger caught between the trigger and the chamber, and held there, whilst he struggled with the assassin for life. Chris slipped and fled. His capture was speedy; and never has there been such universal joy at an arrest, such unanimous condemnation of a murderer in Chicago, as there was in regard to Rafferty. Nevertheless, it is a year ago since poor O'Meara, doing his bounden duty, was offered up on the shrine of this man's appetite for blood; and still Chris—bully b'hoy Chris, hectoring, swaggering, whisky-drinking, roaring, swearing, Cobbett Chris—lives contented and cheerful in pleasant quarters, carving wood for pastime; as though murder was an act to be joyfully remembered, murderers the only deserving creatures left, and of such the Kingdom of Heaven.

Chris was tried at the September term, 1873, of our Criminal Court. All the b'hoys who had ever dabbled their fists in the blood of a police officer, or any one else—a police officer for choice—were there; all the blackguards, and some simpletons with mistaken notions of human charity, shoveled in the notes for the defense of Chris. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of October. Alas! the trial was full of errors of omission and commission; there was hardly a step in it that an astute lawyer could not have discovered plenty of flaws in. Chris' counsel did his simple duty, and took the matter to the Supreme Court for error in the record. The Supreme Court had to grant a supersedeas, staying execution of the sentence of death, they couldn't help themselves—the illegality on record—but proud that the Court had refused his refusing change of venue; and at the September term of the Supreme Court the judgment recorded against Rafferty was reversed, and the case ordered remitted to our Criminal Court for new trial, to begin afresh. In such a case, the formal remittitur of the Supreme Court to the Criminal Court should have been procured, authorizing the redocketing of the case for trial, and disposition of the old case. But the fatal inaccuracies and negligences that attended the prosecution on the part of the people throughout this, and nearly all our murder trials since the fire, still attended the path of justice. On the 20th of November, 1872, the case was redocketed (without said remittitur), the opinion of the Supreme Court filed, and a motion for change of venue was ordered and the prisoner was taken to Waukegan, Lake County, there to be tried the second time for his life. The trial came off early in 1873, and Chris was again sentenced to be hanged. Another supersedeas was granted, on the ground, among others, that no remittitur had been procured to show by what authority the Criminal Court had proceeded to try Rafferty and change his venue, when, by all the records of the Court, he was already under sentence of death pending appeal to the higher court. Rafferty had two judgments of death now entered against him, both having got aside as illegal, and as Rafferty came back to the jail at Waukegan to await his time for a new trial.

At Waukegan, this distinguished criminal gave more trouble than the quiet folk of that region particularly cared for. Their town was pestered with b'hoys; their jail was found insecure; the peaceful state of mind that is supposed to accompany rural innocence had fled, apparently forever; and they were obliged to put on a extra guard on the jail and to rise every morning with the fear that their jail-bird had taken to himself wings and fled away, leaving nothing but bare walls and a score or two of rotten or slothful young guards—their country's pride—eyeing the floor a beautiful scarlet with their life's blood.

It soon became apparent that the Waukegans were at least as much prejudiced against Rafferty, for those as well as for other equally unconscionable reasons, as their Chicago brethren, and after Chris had bothered their thoughts by day and their dreams by night for some months, the counsel for the prisoner and the State's Attorney entered into a stipulation for the removal of the prisoner to Cook County Jail "for safe keeping, where he now is. His companions say they will have him on at those fire-headed walls before his trial comes off.

Villains as Rafferty has proved himself, he has one or two redeeming points. He is as ingenious as a savage. His captivity has smoothed down some of his most rugged and repulsive traits, and he is now generally chatty and agreeable to those who speak to him. He has developed a talent for carving wood, already referred to, that is worthy of notice. He will take a common broom-handle and in two days return it to you into a perfectly-made chair, consisting of separate, strong, well-formed links, generally terminating with a pair of pincers, or something of that sort. People will frequently take him a broom for the sake of seeing this effort of the untutored animal's brain. Mr. Ernst, the respected Deputy of the Criminal Court, tried him the other day with a broom, which he returned a beautiful chain. As usual, it was done with a pincers made out of the solid broom without moving a piece, or adding a piece, or tangling a piece. The pin was there, although it never had been cut out or put in, and the links were found to work as well as though each separate part had been separately fashioned, and the whole then put together.

Chris eats and drinks with undeviating regularity, and apparently enjoys a contented mind and a healthy body. His lazy muscles want exercise, one would say, who saw him standing on the floor. His coarse, rough, dark, gypsy face, with the stone air and unchangeable shadows of a prison. He eats the best in the market, sent to him by admiring friends several times a week. His sister visits him frequently, and supplies him with clean linen. Although not scrupulously in white shirt and wristbands, he is always neat and clean, and

[illegible]

his cell must have cost him many hours' labor, being ornamented all over with fancifully-cut paper, in the shape of fringes, flowers, festoons, wreaths, and all the rest of it.

Andrew J. Pertect is the colored citizen who killed his wife, just before the fire, by cutting her throat. Andrew will repay a few words of recollection and inquiry. He was tried at the December term of our Criminal Court, and sentenced to be hanged with almost as much celerity and almost as much to the general satisfaction of the people as in the case of Rafferty. But the prosecutor for the people was just as infallible in making errors then as the prosecutor for the people is infallible in making errors now. The trial was bang full of errors. The Court was applied to for change of venue, and what deficiency in errors the State's Attorney might have overlooked the Court obligingly supplied by refusing to allow the motion, in spite of the good cause shown. Legally speaking, the succeeding steps were precisely similar to those taken in Rafferty's case, with the single exception that Pertect was removed to Will County Jail, Joliet, where he still is.

This man has lately had left him a legacy by some relative in the South, consisting of a property, the rents of which he receives regularly, and which are not a little in assisting him to smooth his remaining months to the gallows. His daughter is the principal witness against him.

Pertect seems to be an intelligent man, considering his antecedents. He has always made a good speech to the Court when the Court has sentenced him so be hanged, and the next time the Court pronounces his dread doom we expect Andrew will have something very pretty to say about the gratitude due by the whole race of murderers to a judicial system that lets up public prosecutors like so many tenpins, only to be rolled down again by the counsel for criminals at the latter's own good pleasure. He is fat, good-humored, and seems to consider life at Joliet rather the right sort of thing for a man who loves ease and retirement from the pomps and vanities of a sinful world.

Gregory Peri, who has furnished the reporters so many items, the Italian who was undoubtedly half mad with passion and the terrible excitement of those brief hours that terminated with the destruction of Old Chicago, when he stabbed Michael Beady and Dennis O'Brien with the butcher's knife that his customers used to cut their cheese, unchanged by confinement, is now stolidly making cigars at Joliet, in the Penitentiary. Like Rafferty and Pertect, he was sentenced to be hanged, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. It was not such easy job, however, as the other two, to get a supersedeas. The Court could not agree, and the judgment of death was finally affirmed, by a vote of 4 to 3. The day of execution was fixed for the 6th of December last, and every one began to flatter himself that Chicago was at length going to extricate herself from the consequences of that saying which was beginning to be believed all over the land, that "hanging is played out," when the Governor commuted the sentence to that of imprisonment for life. Some three hundred and thirty citizens, principally Italians, thought they had sufficient interest in Peri's fate to busy themselves about it, and it was upon their petition, strongly urging that a man's life should not be sacrificed to the law when the appellate Judges themselves could not agree, that the Governor acted. It is said that a petition with so many dotted i's never was seen in this country before. Many newspapers refused to publish the petition, fearing a famine of i's in the land if they did.

William Schweigert is the murderer of Kane Higgins, an old farmer of Winnetka. The last that was seen of the old man was on the morning of the day of his death, when on his way to church. He was a tolerably well-to-do man, and apparently thought himself irresistible by the women. Whenever he took a glass too much, which was much too often, he used to chuck his married women under the chin, and take other liberties with them which ended in him into frequent scrapes. He was, on the whole, a jolly old country joker, who took life a trifle easy, and cared very little for anybody or anything. This Schweigert's wife was a sickly, semi-idiotic woman; and, during Schweigert's absence, Higgins was said more than once to have taken advantage of her infirmity to temporarily fill the place of the husband, who was laboring in the fields. One can imagine the resentment of a man of Schweigert's condition under such circumstances. Incapable of staying at home and protecting his wife, it is supposable that he endured some of the tortures that would be expected to drive your fine gentleman crazy. The first time he met Higgins in a sheltered spot there was pretty certain to be trouble. How it came about will perhaps never be known, but Higgins' corpse was found on the roadside the evening of the day he was seen going to church, and Schweigert was arrested for the murder. The prisoner's guilt was afterwards made too clear to be questioned, and he acknowledged that he had done the deed, but claimed that he was driven to it by the old man's wickedness, and that it was not in cold blood, but during a quarrel. The jury was inclined to believe the evidence about Higgins' meanness with respect to the idiotic wife, and, giving him the benefit of the doubt, Schweigert was found guilty of murder, and his term fixed at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. As he is neither a rich man nor a politician, he is likely to remain at Joliet until the expiration of his sentence.

Thomas Cullen is the interesting youth who is supposed to have killed John P. McWilliams, a young compositor working on the *Times*, out of pure devilment. It is the Clinton street affair. All the harm McWilliams did was to walk in the street at all. Cullen had a pistol, and was bound to use it on some one as soon as the chance came. There never was a more unjustifiable life. There was just a shadow of doubt whether Cullen or some one else fired the fatal bullet, and that, together with Cullen's youth, saved him from the gallows. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, and has a dreary vista of remorseful years to look forward to.

John Biddle had a knife about him, and, when Michael Callaghan jostled his child out of the knife, bathed in Michael's life-blood. The parties with their relatives had been out for a Sunday beering, and no doubt felt immensely great and good as they returned home, full of liquor. It was on Elston avenue; everybody remembers it. The jury could not agree on the charge of murder. The most they could make of it was manslaughter, because Michael was himself the cause of the trouble. The sentence was one year in the Penitentiary, and Biddle will soon be out, with a knife in his pocket and a pistol under his hip, ready, like a free and independent American citizen, to shoot or stab anybody who jostles him or his.

Louisa A. Boyce puzzled wiser heads than the writer's. Did she poison Calvert H. Johnson, or was Calvert H. Johnson killed with a blow on the head? Did Calvert H. Johnson fall out of Mrs. Boyce's—, when drunk, or how did he come to his death? It is a real, old-fashioned Chicago sensation, worthy of the brain of Poe. The case was managed with such exquisite skill. The dead man was found by Mrs. Boyce's family as he heard the tale of those last few fatal minutes. King goes forth with the kind wishes of hundreds of those who know him.

These cases, numerous as they are, do not cover the whole ground. Several other persons have been imprisoned and held for murder; but evidence could not be got up, and they had to be discharged. We have given all such cases as have actually come to trial since the great fire of October, 1871; and the list is quite long enough to justify our stopping right here without harrowing the feelings of the horrified reader any further.

PERSONAL.

Henry Perry, of Glasgow, is at the Pacific.

W. F. Bryant, of Peoria, is at the Clifton.

W. B. Ware, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. L. S. Felt, of Galena, is at the Gardner.

Maj. O. J. Swett, U. S. A., is at the West Side Briggs.

Gen. B. F. Davy, of Marshall, Mich., is at the Sherman.

Capt. J. L. Eddy, of Hong Kong, is at the Pacific.

E. C. Reynolds, of Fort Wayne, is at the Clifton.

F. H. Lndlow, of Jackson, Mich., is at the Clifton.

The Hon. H. A. Smith, of New York, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. E. L. Merritt, of Springfield, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. C. J. Kendall, of Topeka, Kan., is at the Gardner.

Judge Joseph Olds, Columbus, is at the West Side Briggs.

Dr. J. H. Young, Carbondale, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. Donald Murray, of Montreal, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. P. A. Van Dyke, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Judge P. V. Reymond, of Charles City, Iowa, is at the Gardner.

Col. F. E. Bankhazer, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. William B. Henry, Joliet, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. William Beddnch, of Ottawa, Ontario, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. William Windom, ex-Senator of Minnesota, is at the Pacific.

Judge Jacob Burnett and family, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. George W. Burnham, of Washington, D. C., is at the Pacific.

F. Stinson, Civil-Engineer and Surveyor of the Peninsular Railroad, is at the West Side Briggs.

Detective Simmons yesterday tendered his resignation to the Board of Police, but subsequently, acting on the advice of a friend, withdrew it.

Corporation Counsel Tuley received a letter from Mayor Medill yesterday morning, in which the latter stated that he would sail for Europe on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Gollmann, the artist, has returned to his studio in THE TRIBUNE building, after a couple of weeks' vacation, spent at Marquette, Escanaba, and Green Bay. He announces himself as ready to go on with his work as usual.

When Superintendent J. C. McMullin, of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, first heard of the Bag bridge disaster, he sent for Dr. J. H. Nuce to go with him to the scene of the disaster, and Dr. Nuce willingly complied with the request. Yesterday Dr. Nuce sent his little bill to the railroad company, charging the sum of $1,000 for 7 hours' service. Judge Beckwith, the solicitor of the road, says that he never swears or uses profane language, but that he was strongly tempted to curse when he received that bill.

More Rope-Walking at Niagara.

A Prof. Ballini announces that he will cross the river at Niagara Falls next Wednesday, and then jump from the rope to the water, a distance of 150 feet. The stretching of the rope began last Wednesday afternoon. The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of Thursday has the following in relation to the exhibition:

"There is no reason to expect that the rope-walking exhibition, concerning which prospective undertaking we have already commented, will prove a failure in any respect. The rope upon which the cool-headed acrobat passes to and cross the Niagara chasm below the Falls, and the guys to steady and control the main cable, arrived from Boston on Monday morning. The cable is of good manilla material, two and a quarter inches in diameter, and 2,500 feet in length, weighing 2,500 pounds. The guy ropes, of which there are some 16,000 feet, are composed of strong material and measure about half an inch in diameter. The cable and guy ropes together cost nearly $700. Signor Ballini, walking professor, is practiced in this vicinity, is actively engaged in perfecting his arrangements. The work of stretching the cable from shore to shore will be commenced immediately. The American end of the cable will land near the ferry house in Prospect Park, and the terminus of the rope will be a little above the Cliff-ton House. Mr. Barnett, who is interested in the undertaking, is actively engaged in advertising the affair, and in endeavoring to make the spectacular enterprise a complete success.

JUDGE DOOLITTLE ARRESTED.

A Conflict Between the State and Federal Courts.

Judge Blodgett Snubbed by the Peoria Circuit Court.

Ex-Senator Doolittle Arrested for Alleged Contempt of Court.

Opinions of Opposing Attorneys and Other Eminent Attorneys.

A most surprising turn of affairs in the Tice-master case occurred day before yesterday, by the action of the Circuit Court of Peoria County in issuing an attachment for the persons of Judge J. B. Doolittle, of this city, and Mr. Isaac P. Tice, of New York, for alleged contempt of court. The Sheriff of Cook County received the writ on Tuesday, and the distinguished prisoners left for Peoria in charge of Mr. Bradley, about 9 o'clock in the evening. They were last seen casting despairing glances in the direction of Judge Blodgett's court.

The long-threatened conflict between the United States Courts and the State Courts is thus fairly inaugurated, and the preliminary skirmish has certainly brought out some big guns. The result cannot be anticipated as yet, nor can any action be taken in the United States Court until Judge Blodgett's return to the city. In order to learn the prevailing feeling among lawyers relative to the merits of the case in this conflict of jurisdiction, as well as to the professional point involved in the arrest of Judge Doolittle, the attorney representing Tice, our reporter called upon the law firms representing the parties in this city, and upon several of the other most prominent Chicago lawyers. The fact of the arrest having taken place was, in most instances, first announced by our reporter to the gentlemen interviewed, and their opinion requested. As to the proceedings which would now be instituted to release Messrs. Tice and Doolittle from durance vile, several opinions were given, but most of those to whom the question was put seemed to consider it too knotty a problem to be answered at ten minutes' notice, and "gave it up."

One lawyer suggested that Judge Blodgett might arrest the plaintiff, Mr. Dewitt C. Farrell, Mr. Emery, the other defendant, and their respective attorneys, and hold them for contempt in having complied with the order of the State Court, in the same way that Mr. Tice and Judge Doolittle had been arrested for not having complied with it. This would certainly be a short way of bringing the matter to a definite issue. Another eminent lawyer thought that Judge Blodgett could enforce his decree, and, if necessary, compel Mr. Farrell to appear before the State Court at Peoria and dismiss the case in that Court. But here the question arises: Suppose that Mr. Farrell refuses to do so, will not submit to the Marshal, and finally obtains the arrest of the latter by the Sheriff of Peoria County, also for contempt of that Court? Will Gen. Sheridan's garrison be augmented, and the steamer Michigan ordered to land the aid of the navy to assist Judge Blodgett in enforcing his decrees, or will the Federal Court tamely submit to such an indignity? The quarrel is already as pretty a three-cornered affair as can be asked, and, if the United States officials can, in any way, be made parties to the fight, the spectacle will be superb to say simply the least since the days of Midshipman Easy's famous triangular duel.

The attorneys for Mr. Emery, who have only lately come into the case, claim that, in the suits instituted in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Doolittle, as attorney for Tice, undertook the defense of the suits. Emery not being at all interested except in the light of a stakeholder. It is claimed that the stipulations upon which the case went to trial were not authorized by Emery, though agreed to by the complainants and by Tice. The latter did not appear on the record at all, and therefore the decision against the distillers did not prevent him from commencing an entirely new suit before the State Court. The proper mode to have avoided any interference between the decrees of the State and United States Courts would have been for the defendants to have appeared before the State Court, thereby recognizing its jurisdiction, and so have asked that its decree be set aside.

On the other hand, the attorneys for Mr. Tice state as follows: There were nine suits commenced against Enoch Emery in as many different distillers, in the Circuit Court of Peoria County, to obtain from Mr. Emery, who was Collector of Internal Revenue, the money which they had paid into his hands for the Tice meters. These suits were all removed by a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in 1870, and they have been pending in that Court ever since. Last February Judge Blodgett rendered a decision against the distillers, in favor of the claims of Isaac P. Tice, and gave the complainants twenty days' time in which to take further action in his Court. Of this privilege they did not avail themselves, and most of them undoubtedly accepted the decision and abandoned their claims. Afterward, however, one of the number, Dewitt C. Farrell, having bought up the claims of the others, probably paying little or nothing for them, again commenced suit in his own name against Enoch Emery and Isaac P. Tice in the Circuit Court of Peoria County. This he did in full knowledge of the fact that Judge Blodgett had already made an adverse decision upon these claims. In this suit a decree was entered in default, Emery not defending, and Tice never having been summoned. Judge Blodgett, in a decision published in full in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 20 inst., held that this suit on the part of Farrell, in State Court, was a fraud upon the rights of the United States Circuit Court, and upon the rights of Tice, and he, therefore, entered an order to Mr. Emery to pay the money in such case into his Court within twenty days. Emery, who, according to Blodgett, must be in collusion with Farrell, having taken an indemnity-bond from the latter in double the amount involved, now refuses to pay over this money, giving the following reasons:

We shall not pay funds into Judge Blodgett's Court because he refuses to receive the same;

Second—They were sundry certificates of deposit and certified checks, and they are not now in our possession.

Third—We cannot obtain these certificates and checks, and we have no other money to pay in their stead.

Fourth—We are enjoined by the Circuit Court of Peoria County from paying. Until that injunction is dissolved, or set aside, we are liable to summary proceedings here in case we violate it.

Fifth—Our bond from Farrell does not cover any such act as paying the money into Judge Blodgett's Court to await his final decision as to the ownership.

Farrell has now, by the arrest of Messrs. Doolittle and Tice for an illegal contempt, endeavored to enforce an order fraudulently obtained from the State Court.

Whether this method of proceeding is in accordance with good taste and professional courtesy is a matter of opinion, but it is certainly an unusual thing to arrest an attorney in a case in this manner.

There can be no ground for a pretense that this out of taste brings about a conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Courts. Farrell's decree, under which he seeks to annoy his opponent, is a fraud upon the State Court, and is void on this ground. The State Court, on learning the facts of the case, will not be slow in appreciating this.

Technically, in regard to any possible contempt of the State Court, it is proper to say that neither Mr. Tice nor Judge Doolittle was ever served with the injunction, the supposed infringement or violation of which is the ground of the present move to punish them for contempt.

It is further stated by a person claiming to be well posted, that when Farrell proposed to his attorneys, Ingersoll & McCune, to commence this suit in the State Court, they refused to have anything to do with it, on the ground that it was res adjudicata, and could not be reopened.

The foregoing statement of the conflict, as seen from the battlements of the Tice party, it is needless to add, was not obtained from the senior member of the firm of Doolittle & Doolittle. On his return from the snare into which he has been enticed, the ex-Senator can feelingly expatiate upon the necessity of suffering cheerfully in the interests of State rights.

In conversation with various prominent lawyers, the opinion was freely expressed that, while it was a good joke upon Judge Doolittle, it was hardly regarded as a strictly legitimate method of procedure, according to the customs of the profession. Amid all the trouble of Fisk, Gould, and the old Erie management, no attorney on either side was arrested for any of the numerous alleged contempts.

The further proceedings in this case will be looked for with exceptional interest, both by the legal profession and the public at large, in order to learn to what extent the State and Federal Courts may have concurrent or opposing jurisdiction, if any.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The latest interesting phase of the Insurance controversy is given in the communication of Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Mutual Life Company, printed elsewhere. It opens up a very interesting chapter of Life Insurance history.

The hay crop was never better than this year. The dry weather, so hard on most crops, has been just the thing to make good hay.

—It has been decided by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire that railroad companies have no right to grant to any party or parties exclusive privilege to carry express matter over their lines.

—Seven persons have been drowned in Boone and Polk Counties, Iowa, inside of three weeks.

—The Big Rapids (Mich.) *Magnet* says: "Fire is playing mischief in the woods at several points along both the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Muskegon Railroads."

—The St. Cloud *Times* reports the cranberry marshes in the northern part of Minnesota as full of berries.

—The Upper Mississippi pilots still hold out on the strike for $150 a month, and the K. & N. line are equally determined to pay no more than $125 between St. Louis and Keokuk.

—The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* states that it has been resolved to return to the old methods of punishing refractory prisoners in Sing Sing, by tying them up by the thumbs or placing them in a dark cell.

The St. Paul *Press* says that, so far as it has been able to ascertain, there has been received no news from the Amsterdam parties which will authorize the expectation that work on the St. Paul and Pacific extensions will be resumed, and prosecuted to completion by the 3d of December.

—The East St. Louis policemen, who are entitled to receive $70 per month, complain, and justly, too, that instead of being paid that amount in money, they are compelled to take city scrip, which they can only dispose of at a ruinous discount.

—Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, Minn., desires Catholic pastors to announce to their several congregations the solemn dedication of the diocese to the Sacred Heart, which is to take place on the first Sunday in September, 7th of the month. The formula of dedication will soon be published.

—A suit to obtain civil damages to the extent of $10,000 has been instituted by Mrs. Adaline Hodges, of Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, Mich., against D. Harris, a liquor-seller of that place, for selling liquor to her husband. Mr. Hodges was once wealthy, but his property slipped from his possession on account of his intemperate habits. The suit, owing to the large claim for damages, excites much interest.

—It is said that a disease, believed to be dry murrain, is prevailing among the mild-eyed kine at Berry, just east of Hoosier, on the line of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad. As a result, some ten or twelve head of bovines have already ceased to "lastly chew their cuds."—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

—It is singular but nevertheless a fact that the largest portion of the emigration that is now flooding and filling up all the present Territories comes from the more Western States—such as Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, etc., etc. In Colorado there have been, this present season, ten emigrants from the States mentioned to one from those further East. In fact, the Missouri emigration of itself has been almost enough to populate an entirely new State.—*Denver Tribune.*

—The Davenport *Democrat* accuses the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad of preparing to build its depot a mile or two further out of town than is at all necessary, simply to "spite" the merchants who will have to haul their freight that distance up and down hill, and through the mud, will "come to terms," and influence public sentiment in favor of acceding to the oppressive demands of the road, for a free use of the whole of one of the principal streets, to make which cost the city many thousand dollars.

The country between Cheyenne and the North Platte River is filling up rapidly with settlers and stock. The past four years have demonstrated that this portion of Wyoming cannot be surpassed as a stock range. All of the choice ranch localities on Crow Creek, Chugwater, Horse, and Bear Creeks, have been squatted on. Not less than 50,000 head of cattle have been added to the herds already here this summer. This is the best proof of the practicability of our country for stock-raising.—*Omaha Herald.*

—William F. Richardson and wife, lately of Monmouth, Ill., were murdered recently at Cuchuras, a place in the extreme southern part of Colorado. It is not known who the murderers are, but they are supposed to be Indians or Mexican half-breeds.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, Lester Wallack's delightful drama,

Romance of a Poor Young Man,

With its Beautiful Scenery and Effects, and a Powerful Cast, First appearance of

Miss ADA GREY as MARGUERETTE.

Messrs. O'Neill, Flood, Pierce, Radford, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stoneall, Mrs. LeGrue, Miss Marble, in favorite characters.

Monday, Sept. 1—DIAMONDS. Seats can now be secured.

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee. Reappearance of Miss Emma Cline, Miss Sidney Cowell, Mr. Frank Lawler, Mr. Horace Wiggins' Brilliant Society Comedy-Drama,

CHECK MATE,

And Bishop's Specialty.

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DISSOLUTION.

This partnership existing between C. E. White and J. M. Mason, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. E. White will continue the business at the old stand, 241 West Madison-st., and will assume the payment of all outstanding business of the late firm.

C. E. WHITE.
J. M. MASON.

Chicago, Aug. 27, 1873.

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ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY.

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., CHICAGO. This elegant new building will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars apply to the Directress.

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413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

Studies in this institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. 1. Tuition, per session of ten months, $80. For catalogue address

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 28, 1873.

According to statements made in the Grangers' Convention at Watertown, Wisconsin has 187 Granges in active operation, with an average membership of 750. It will have 1,500 by spring. In Iowa there are 2,000 Granges.

Mayor Medill is beyond recall, no matter how mischievously the municipal mice may play. He sailed yesterday from New York for Europe, and was honored, as was also the city that honors him, by the attentions of a number of New York's distinguished citizens, who accompanied him to the steamer, and wished him a happy voyage.

A happier funeral is not often seen than that at Westminster, Maryland, yesterday. As the weeping relatives approached the coffin to look for the last time upon the earthly remains, they discovered that he whom they mourned as dead was alive. Doctors were summoned, who declared that the resurrection was real, and that the young man would recover like another Lazarus.

Strenuous efforts are being made to save Campbell, the murderer, who is to be hanged at Cairo to-morrow. His counsel attempted to get a supersedeas from Judge Breese, but were unsuccessful. A colored magistrate of Cairo—Campbell is a negro—is now at Springfield with a petition to Governor Beveridge for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life, or, at least, a respite of thirty days.

A National Convention of the various Italian societies of the country is now in session at St. Louis. Some utterance would be timely from them concerning the Italian slave traffic which has shown such ugly proportions in our large cities, and concerning the misdirected emigrants who were brought by swindling emigration agents to New York by ship-loads, and left there in mid-winter under the impression that they were in the balmy neighborhood of Rio Janeiro.

Gov. Washburn was nominated for a second term by the Republicans of Wisconsin, yesterday. The resolutions adopted by the Convention are saturated with the usual partisan self-laudation, and no words are spared to allure the farmers back into the Republican fold, where they are assured every agricultural interest will be solicitously fostered. The Convention recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forbidding any Congress to increase its own compensation.

The question of the assessment of railroad property is now before the Committee of the State Board of Equalization. The Railroad Committee is considering only such tangible property as has heretofore been assessed, but the Committee on Corporations is said to be debating whether or not to include the bonds, stocks, and franchises of the railroads in their tax-lists. The Board has before them a number of railroad representatives to testify as to the value of the rolling-stock and other property.

Young, the money-order forger, who has become so notorious through his doings in this city, is again in custody. The story of his arrest and recapture will be found fully told in our columns this morning. He was caught once before, but, it will be remembered, escaped while on his way to this city in the charge of a brace of careless officers, by jumping from a train going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. He was taken last Tuesday evening at Arcola, whither he had gone to visit his wife and mother, and is now safely incarcerated in this city.

The jurisdictional complications of the Tice Chester case litigation, are leading to a conflict between the State and Federal Courts in this State. Yesterday Judge Doolittle and Mr. Tice were arrested by order of the Circuit Court of Peoria for contempt. The alleged contempt consists in their having ignored the injunction served on them by the Circuit Court, although to have done so would have brought them into collision with the orders of the United States District Court of this city. Judge Doolittle and his client were discharged from custody yesterday upon appearing in the Peoria court, but will be compelled to appear at the October term and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

Farmers who are in debt to the manufacturers, which will hardly pursue the peaceful tenor of the Manchester school. The poor of that city are straitened by the high prices of bread. They are murmuring as they did in the dark days of poor Marie Antoinette, who wondered how any one could cry for bread when there were so many cakes and pies in the pastry-cooks' windows. The scarcity of grain and the prospects of popular outbreaks are serious enough to have rendered a special meeting of the Cabinet Council necessary. This distress has directed attention to the tariff duties on grain which tend to increase its scarcity, and it is proposed that they be suspended, and all cereals allowed to enter France free. If this step is taken, it will be a good text for advocating a permanent free trade in these articles.

The Convention of Wisconsin Grangers at Watertown has adjourned. The sum of their deliberations is the series of resolutions noticed yesterday and an address by the Executive Committee of the State Grange, discouraging any political action by the Granges as such. The permanence of the Order they say can be maintained only by the exclusion from its deliberations of disrupting questions like those of religion or politics. The Patrons may act as citizens as their inclination and discretion suggest, but they must not assume the paraphernalia of the Grange in doing so. A meeting of the members was held after the adjournment, and an attempt made to issue a call for an Anti-Monopoly State Convention, but although the meeting approved the project, and even fixed the date and place of the Convention, no one was found brave enough to sign the call, and the movement fell through.

Mr. Emery, editor of the Peoria *Transcript*, and ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, having publicly announced his purpose not to obey the order of Judge Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court, to pay certain money into that Court on or before Aug. 31, now appeals to the Circuit Court of Peoria County for protection. Emery claims that his action in the matter was in obedience to an order of the Peoria Circuit Court, and he asks: "Will he (Judge Cochran) allow a citizen, whose only crime has been obedience to a decree of his Court, to be arrested by a United States Court and fined or imprisoned, or both, without any move to prevent it?" While waiting for an answer to that question, he ventures to express the following opinion: "Without caring much what shape the future proceedings in Judge Blodgett's Court may take, it strikes us that when our own Court serves an order on one of our citizens, it ought at least to protect him in the execution of that order. Otherwise, our own Court is of little value, and is certainly deserving of contempt."

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and steadier. Mess pork was in fair demand, and a shade firmer, at $16.12½@16.25 cash, and $16.12½@16.15 seller September. Lard was more active and steady, at 7¼c per lb for winter, and 7¾@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 7¼@8c for shoulders, 9¼@9¾c for short middles, and 10@11¼c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were active and unchanged, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were excited, and advanced 3c, closing at $1.00 per gallon. Flour was less active and steady. Wheat was active, and ¾c lower, closing at $1.18¾c cash, and $1.12¾c seller September. Corn was active and ¼c lower, closing at 40c cash, and 42¾c seller October. Oats were active and firmer, closing at 28¾c cash, and 28c seller September. Rye was quiet and firm at 66c. Barley was quiet and easier, closing at $1.10 for cash or seller September. The hog trade was quiet at a decline of 10c, with closing sales at $4.20@4.75 for good to choice. Cattle were "off" ¼@½c, selling slowly at $1.70@5.75 for through Texas cattle to choice natives. Sheep were unchanged.

The Illinois Railroad Commissioners have, it is reported, nearly completed their schedules of passenger and freight charges on the railroads of Illinois. Under the law of the last session, these schedules, when completed, are to be published for three weeks in a newspaper at Springfield, and are to have no force or value until the 15th day of January, 1874, or ten days after the meeting of the General Assembly held previous to that time. The action of the Commissioners, therefore, can have no immediate effect. After the 15th of January next, the schedule of maximum rates on each railroad is, under the law, in all suits brought against such railroad, to be "deemed and taken in all courts of this State as prima facie evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates." In the meantime, the constitutional question of the power of the State to fix maximum rates at all will be argued before, and probably decided by, the Supreme Court of Illinois. It is the case of Mr. Munn, of Kankakee, against the Illinois Central Railway Company, for exacting of him more than the rates prescribed by the Railroad Commissioners under a previous law. The argument of this case is fixed for the 9th of September. The same question is involved in a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal from the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

THE FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is to be found in Senator Morton's letter to the Secretary of the Senate, directing the payment into the United States Treasury of his share of the Congressional back-pay. There are those who will say that the action comes too late; that it is a death-bed repentance; that it is the work of a demagogue, anxious to conciliate popular sentiment for selfish, personal, and partisan purposes. All this may be so, or it may not be so; but it has, in either event, no bearing on the leading and most important feature of the case. The return of Senator Morton's back-pay at this time is the most convincing evidence that could be furnished that public opinion in this country still exercises all the force to which it is entitled in a popular form of government. An inquiry into the motives which prompted Senator Morton in this matter is not pertinent. They may have been good or they may have been bad; but the action itself was a good one, and the direct result of a persistent demand on the part of the people. As such it is a pointed illustration of the power of the people to direct the conduct of their public servants, whenever they unite without regard to party or faction upon any matter of public concern.

Probably no other case could have since the force of public opinion so clearly as the Senator Morton. His position before the country and his power in his own party could have enabled him to resist this force, if, says, with greater success than any other public man. He evidently relied upon this to carry him through. It was now been about months since the Salary bill passed. soon as its features were understood by the people there began a gener and growing denunciation which gain force as it progressed. First came the ndemnation of those who had advocated A voted for the measure. Then the sense of public outrage became so great that all the who participated in the benefits of the bill we denounced as equally guilty with those who had helped to make it a law. There was a universal demand that all Congressmen must refund their back-pay, under the penalty of political disfranchisement. Republican Conventions, Democratic Conventions, Farmers' Conventions, and all political gatherings of whatever complexion, were a unit on this point. The press of the country, reflecting public sentiment, have given constant and vigorous expression to this demand. The demand was made upon Senator Morton, of Indiana, and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, among the others, although neither of these gentlemen had supported the measure or drawn the money from the Secretary of the Senate. Both took the same position in regard to it. They announced it as their intention not to draw the money. This did not satisfy the people. The money was still subject to their order. On the death of either, his proportion would have been counted as a part of his estate. It was in the nature of a bank account, which could be checked out at any time. The only way in which the money could be placed beyond the control of Congressmen was to draw it and cover it back into the Treasury, and this is what was demanded of Messrs. Sherman and Morton. Senator Sherman at last yielded to the demand, but Senator Morton still clung to his position. He seemed to think that his word, which he pledged never to draw the money, ought to suffice. He was distinctly told that it would not. Refusing to pay the money over, he was classed among those who had drawn their back-pay. When the campaign was opened in Ohio, Senator Morton was announced to speak at several places, Cleveland among others. Both the *Leader* and the *Herald* of that city intimated unmistakably that he would not be welcome with the reputation of a salary-grabber. The latter came out bluntly in the following language:

> We have no hesitation in saying that Senator Morton's position on the back-pay question is not satisfactory. It is not enough that a Senator or Representative has not taken his back-pay, and also says he will not take it. The Republicans of Ohio demand that the back-pay be put beyond any question by being placed in the Treasury by the Senators or Representatives controlling it. Senator Morton's explanation is "too thin." The people will not accept it. Entertaining such views as does Senator Morton, we frankly say his services in Ohio will damage the Republican cause, and we advise our State Committee to say to Senator Morton that his further services will not be required.

We quote this simply as a sample of the current expression of the day. Mr. Morton felt it at last, and, just before going into Ohio to make campaign speeches, as we see from the date of his letter, he directed that the back-pay subject to his order should be paid into the Treasury, and thus rescued from him, his heirs, assigns, and executors forever.

Senator Morton has never done the country a greater service. The sum of money thus paid over to the United States Treasury is insignificant, the whole salary-grabbing affair is unimportant, as compared with this candid acknowledgment that no man, whatever his position or influence may be, can afford to defy public sentiment in this country. There is hope in this for a remedy for all the political abuses of the day. It is a guaranty for the maintenance of our popular form of government. It affords a promise that neither personal nor party influence can permanently hold the people down, unless the people themselves shall become hopelessly corrupt, and, therefore, in no condition to develop and exercise the force of a healthful public opinion. It is the best argument that has offered itself against the probability of any attempt at "Cæsarism." It is a warning to all politicians of the Butler school, and all military statesmen of the Grant calibre. No man nor set of men today occupy positions in which they can afford to defy public opinion. Railroads and monopolists must take notice as well as salary-grabbers and bold political guerrillas. Public men may make mistakes, as Mr. Morton did in this instance, but the sooner they acknowledge them and correct them, as far as in their power lies, the better it will be for their interests. In private life, a false estimate of the value and force of public opinion may sometimes drive men to do foolish things. In public life, however, public opinion is not susceptible to contortion or misapprehension, and, so long as its tone is pure, there is a hope for our political condition far beyond the ephemeral existence of our present parties. Mr. Morton's service in the present instance consists chiefly in bringing this fact conspicuously before the people.

RAILROAD BUSINESS TO CHICAGO.

Railroad managers are just now engrossed in finding means to move the freight offered them. Never before has there been such a demand for cars. And it will be noticed that the loaded ones are bound to Chicago. The prediction of the croakers is not realized. Business is not being diverted to rival cities. For a brief interval a better inspection did give Milwaukee a few hundred thousand bushels of grain that should have been marketed here. The Illinois Central Railroad was transferring large quantities of Iowa grain via the Western Union Railroad into Milwaukee. That diversion has ceased, and every car-load of grain tributary to the Illinois Central is now brought into Chicago.

To this influx of business there is no exception among Western railroads. On the working-day preceding the great fire, 577 loaded cars were brought into this city over the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It was an unprecedented day's record, and remained unapproached until Saturday last, when 647 loaded cars entered Chicago via the Galena Division. Between Saturday morning and the following Monday morning the Chicago & Northwestern railway received at and forwarded from this station 1,258 loaded cars,—the largest day's business ever done by a Chicago railroad. For the eight working-days from the 15th to the 23d instant, inclusive, this Company received at and forwarded from Chicago a total of 7,457 loaded cars.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that the officers are not in receipt of any complaints respecting the operation of the present tariff, and have, furthermore, the assurance of the Railroad Commissioners that no reports of dissatisfaction with their tariff have been received at Springfield.

In every direction there is an eager disposition on the part of producers to ship at prevailing rates, and, with a few exceptions, there is now less actual complaint against the Transportation Companies than at any time since the inauguration of the anti-railroad movement. The crop is bountiful and of excellent quality, conducing to the good-humor and profit alike of the producer and carrier.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reports that the "new State" movement, of which some description has been given in these columns, is not likely to be received with much favor in Western Kentucky. The discontent of the inhabitants of that section with the political management of the State was evidently relied upon to promote co-operation with the "new State" movement. But two prominent citizens, Judge White and Col. Holt, who were asked to serve on a committee to further the movement, have declined to act, and make the statement that the discontent is mainly among the politicians, about the distribution of the State offices, and that the people have no ills worthy of serious complaint. It is not probable that the "new State" movement will make much headway for some time to come.

GOODS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Indianapolis *Journal* calls attention to the objections of a manufacturing company of that State to exhibiting its goods at the Exposition shortly to come off in that city, and it might be well for the managers of the Chicago Exposition to notice the character of these objections, and, perhaps, take steps to obviate them. The company declining to send any of its manufactures to Indianapolis is the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company of New Albany. This Company makes staple goods, such as jeans, cassimeres, yarns, cotton warps, and heavy sheetings. They make goods specially adapted to the market they supply. They say that the practice is now universal for exhibitors to get up a special make of goods for these exhibitions and present them in competition for premiums. Of course this fancy production carries off the honors, though the Company never makes any cloth of that description for sale. The New Albany Company say, if they send cases of their regular average goods, representing the line of their business, they stand the chance of popular disgrace by having them exhibited alongside of the goods that have been made expressly for exhibition and to carry off the premium. They say that, in this way, the actual state of the manufactures is misrepresented; because what these expositions ought to show is the line of goods actually produced for sale in the State, and not the fine things that can be produced for show, and are never produced for sale.

There is much of force and truth in this matter. An exhibition of the articles which our manufacturers actually produce for sale would have far more interest than a mere display of goods got up at special cost for display. This is especially true in cotton and woolen goods, and also in all kinds of leather manufactures. It may be well for the Commissioners of the Chicago Exposition to offer special inducements to have a liberal display of all kinds of manufactures of which the exhibitors are prepared to furnish, in any quantity, in the regular line of their trade. In this way the Exposition would be an actual exhibition of actual productions, and not a mere show of goods made especially for the occasion, and which could not be furnished in duplicate if an order for them was given.

The investigation into the railway disaster at Wigan, England, shows that there are 229 regular trains running on the road, exclusive of excursions, specials, engines, repair trains, etc. This fact is calculated to create surprise that there are so few accidents, according to the American standard of comparison, and indicates that our system of railway management is not so thorough and careful as that of England. The Wigan disaster was caused by a displacement of a switch so near the station-house that the cars were thrown against it and smashed. This displacement was altogether unaccountable, as more than half of the whole train had passed over the switch before it occurred. It is shown that the switch must have been displaced in some mysterious manner after the first seventeen coaches had passed, as it was not damaged in any way, though it would have been if there had been no displacement. The rate of speed, it was also discovered, was thirty-seven miles an hour while passing the station. Formerly there was a law in England requiring all trains to come down to a speed of seventeen miles an hour while passing a station. This law was abandoned on account of the confidence placed in the system of locking switches by signals. The accident attests the danger of too great a dependence on signals, and the law for reducing speed at all stations will probably be revived.

Gov. Noyes, the Republican candidate for re-election in Ohio, pronounced the salary-grab a great and indefensible iniquity in his Athens speech. How can Gov. Noyes, then, reasonably consent to have any of the salary-grabbing Congressmen come into his State to take part in the campaign? The local Republican Conventions and newspapers of Iowa have similarly denounced those who have taken their back-pay. How can salary-grabbing Congressmen contribute to Republican success in Iowa, except by staying at home and holding their peace? The fact is, that the local politicians everywhere in the West where an election is to be held would rather go without the usual stump-speeches than to have them from men who are implicated in the grab. Among the most vigorous, and hard-working, and popular, campaigners in past times have been gentlemen living in Illinois. From present indications, none of these who are salary-grabbers will be asked to take an active part in this year's campaign in Ohio, Iowa, or Wisconsin. Wherever they go, their bad fame precedes them.

The Detroit *Post* tells the farmers of the West that they can settle the transportation question by producing nothing to transport. In other words, that they should produce only so much grain and provisions as they can find sale for among their neighbors. Having nothing to sell to anybody, and nothing to exchange for articles which they do not produce, they can afford to be sublimely indifferent as to what rates the Railroad Companies may charge for transportation. The *Post* does not add, as it might have done, that, there being nothing to send from the farm, and, of course, nothing to be received at the farm, the farmers could dispense with railroads altogether. It is but proper to say that this advice of the *Post* is given under the plea of building up a home market by producing what that home market calls for, and no more.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The organ of Carpenter-Rankin (and a steal of $33,000), in Iowa, having found that Jacob G. Vale, the Van Buren County farmer, was nominated for Governor because he has "two pretty daughters," have added thereto the discovery of a reason why Mr. Vale should not be elected Governor, viz: He is a temperance man. The Dubuque *Times*, one of the organs of Carpenter-Rankin (and $33,000), even threatens that:

> Some of these summers the Republicans will nominate for Governor some leading Good Templar, in memory of the Democratic logic, that "he has a perfect right to his temperance notions, and that that personal liberty which Liberals claim for themselves they are willing to give to others." Or is this a rule that won't work both ways?

—Affidavit is now made, and circulated in Iowa organs of the office-holding monopoly party, that four years ago, Mr. Jacob G. Vale, having been a candidate for the Republican nomination to the State Senate, in his own county, and having been beaten in the regular Republican Convention thereof, did, then and there, come out as an independent candidate, to the great injury, hurt, and scandal of established party precedents and party discipline; and did mount his horse, and urgently canvass the said County of Van Buren, putting the ordained and time-honored place-holders of the Republican party to their trumps, etc., etc. To which the faithful chroniclers should add that Mr. Vale was elected to the State Senate, and during four years' service therein he has made a record which, to the farmers, has seemed to commend him now for Governor.

—The United States Pension Agent at Chicago has invented the name of "Potato-Bugs" for the men in Iowa who assert their personal independance of party domination; and all the boot-licking Postmasters, Pension Agents, Revenue Collectors, and other office-holding editors chuckle and laugh at it as a rather unanswerable conceit.

—Up to this time the Farmers' Movement has been organized in thirty-seven Illinois counties for effective work in the November election.

—Greene County, Ill., has heretofore been Democratic; and the party-managers have put a regular ticket in the field. But a correspondent says:

> The Whitehall *Register* of this date contains the names of over 300 prominent and influential Democrats of Greene County, "who are willing and ready to enter into a movement in conjunction with the farmers in order to break up 'court-house cliques' and other expensive and dangerous 'rings.' This shows that the people up here are catching the infection.

—Of Jersey, another Democratic county in Southern Illinois, where Democratic and Farmers' tickets are in the field, a correspondent writes:

> The interest in the success of the Farmers' ticket at the November election is increasing, and pervades all classes, and to that end it is proposed to thoroughly organize every school district within the borders, and to use all honorable means to defeat the unscrupulous Court-House cliques and their underlings at Jerseyville, which will be done by an overwhelming majority next fall.

—Concurrent opinions of two eminent newspaper organs of the Grant party in Ohio:

> A dispatch from Indianapolis dated Aug. 25 says: "To-morrow's *Journal* will state authoritatively that Senator Morton's back-pay was put into the United States Treasury some time since. This disposes of the charge that he was only waiting for the storm to blow over to draw his portion of the 'swag.'"—*Toledo Commercial.*

> That precious little demagogue, Sammy Cox has been eulogized somewhat for having returned his back-pay. It would seem, however, that the little hypocrite did draw his back-pay, and held it for two months, but now Mr. Morton, Second, died, the idea entered his little cranium to get the nomination for Brooks' place, and, in order to get it, he manufactures a little popularity by returning his pay.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Oliver P. Morton, in his Athens (Ohio) speech, referring to the salary-grab, said:

> When I rendered service during the Forty-second Congress I expected to receive only the compensation then fixed by law, and when that was paid to me I gave a receipt in full. I understood it to be in full; and if I now receive a greater sum for that service, it seems to me that it would be in the nature of a gratuity; and this principle admitted in the general administration of the Government would be of a dangerous character. Where a salary, which has been definitely fixed by law, is increased, and such increase is made to extend back two years, it is hard to distinguish such back-pay from a gift; and for this reason it is regarded by the people as a steal. The thief cannot return the stolen goods. He must keep them as the evidence that he stole them. Having taken what did not belong to him, he is bound to keep it, and cannot help himself.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The salary-steal is not a matter of politics. It is a matter of far higher importance. A trust has been broken, and confidence has been betrayed. It will require time to develop what the people will do with those who have betrayed them. Judging from the present expression, both of the people and the press, a certain oblivion awaits the perpetrators of this outrage.—*Metropolis (Ill.) Times.*

—The people have but to recall the scenes at the national Capital for the past ten years, to remind them that notorious harlots have boasted of their influence in certain quarters, and the fact that they were authorized to boast arose from the corruption and venality that obtained among the members of the National Legislature. Let this body be purified, and honorable and virtuous men only be selected to represent the people, and it will not be long until there would be shame manifest in the face of a Senator who was seen with a harlot enjoying the privilege that should be accorded only to virtuous women. It is time that not only the political atmosphere of Washington be purified, but that the moral sentiment which prevails among members of Congress was elevated, and the premium upon harlotry brought to an end.—*News Albany Leader.*

—The Republican journals and Republican party-managers ultimately hate the Grangers and every association designed to destroy the rings and monopolies of the country by which the party of "moral ideas" is sustained. A good deal of caution has hitherto been used when speaking of this class of voters, but as soon as it is understood the farmers cannot be roped into the Republican interests, they will be called "potato-bugs," and and every other opprobrious name that naturally springs to the lips of Republican editors when speaking of an opponent. But we presume the farmers will not be frightened. Knowing their cause to be just, they will not march back to the old ranks, because their hitherto masters, whip in hand, call them "potato-bugs," and threaten them with every kind of political punishment.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

IN THE TOILS AGAIN.

Col. J. W. Young, the Escaped Money-Order Forger Rearrested.

His Capture Effected in This State by an Agent of the Chicago Post-Office.

How, When, and Where It was Accomplished—Young's Present Condition.

Brief Sketch of the Leading Events of His Criminal Career.

The story of John W. Young's career as a criminal is rapidly drawing to a close. But few chapters remain to be written, and those will probably be added before another month rolls by. They will combine accounts of his trial and conviction, his arrest being an accomplished fact. John's favorite form of crime was forgery, and, as far as can now be ascertained, he practiced it exclusively on the Government. He conducted his business with all the daring and impudence of that prince among forgers, Cross,—one of the few in the criminal history of the country who was skillful enough to write himself out of the Penitentiary,—but possessed scarcely a tithe of that individual's ingenuity; and, without being half so remarkable a man in his way, has become fully as notorious in newspaper circles. This is entirely owing to the highly-colored accounts of his operations, given by the secret-agents of the Post-Office Department, who, like other classes of policemen, are in the habit of exaggerating every criminal matter that comes under their notice.

THE TRIBUNE has published numerous columns about Young's doings since his advent in Chicago. A brief sketch of the more prominent incidents of his residence here and elsewhere, up to the time of his arrest, may be of interest at this time, as he has almost entirely dropped out of the public mind. He came to this city armed with recommendations of the highest character, introducing him as Col. J. W. Young, a young Republican orator of distinguished ability, and, with the aid of the letters, secured a lucrative position in the Money-Order Department of the Post-Office. Influential gentlemen in the central and southern portions of the State cordially indorsed him in writing, and a well-known local Congressman wrote briefly but enthusiastically in his favor, bespeaking a place for him in the name of the "party." Possessing rare conversational power, and a seemingly thorough knowledge of almost every branch of business, he created a favorable impression on Gen. McArthur, the Postmaster, and experienced no difficulty in getting a desk in the money-order office, where he most desired to go. He gave infinite satisfaction in the early part of his career as a clerk; but, as the confidence reposed in him by his superiors increased, he relaxed his diligence, or, in other words, began his peculations. On the 15th of June last he was discharged on general suspicion, the spies failing to catch him in any of the "irregularities" that he was nevertheless certainly practicing.

He was next heard of through forged money-orders, which his acquaintance with the business of the department enabled him to put in circulation. The postal authorities here then made some inquiries about him, and discovered to their astonishment that his letters of recommendation were clever forgeries. One of his photographs was obtained, copies of it were taken, and, together with the printed circulars, giving an accurate description of his personal appearance, were sent to nearly every Post-Office in the country. No answers were received, but every now and then a forged money-order for a respectable amount would turn up in some neighboring State, indicating that Young was working with great success in the face of all the precautions that had been taken to secure his apprehension. His principal basis of operation were St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Wis., and Springfield, Ill. He attempted to pass an order at Cincinnati, but payment on it was stopped, and the forger, for some unexplained reason, was allowed to escape. By this time he had obtained about $800 from his crimes, and with this amount he went East with his wife. He registered his true name at the best hotels in all the principal cities, and lived in the highest style wherever he went. He visited Washington, gave his right name there, and, undisguised, went through all the prominent buildings under the very eye of the Postmaster-General. This speaks well for the shrewdness of the so-called "special agents" in the City of Magnificent Distances.

He finally reached the bottom of his purse, and was obliged to send his wife home to her parents in Arcola, Douglas County, Ill. After she left him, he started off on a ramble through the Eastern States, and in the course of time reached Springfield, Mass. He succeeded in getting himself introduced to some of the best families of that city, representing himself as the son of a once wealthy Southern planter whom the war had reduced to poverty. He did not even say that he was an ex-officer of the Confederate army, but this did not change the good opinion which a few influential Springfield Abolitionists had formed of him. With their assistance, he procured a situation in the office of the Connecticut River Railroad; but before he went to work there he was compelled by force of circumstances to pawn a diamond ring and some other jewelry. Diamond theft was committed in this city the same day he made the exchange, and, being a stranger, with a diamond to pawn, suspicion naturally fell upon him. It has since transpired that he was in nowise connected with the robbery. His connection, with the matter, however, coupled with the fact that he called himself J. W. Young, set the Postmaster, Gen Lee, to thinking. He looked over his letters, and found the photograph and circular which had been sent from Chicago. The description given corresponded exactly with Young's personal appearance, and he was placed under arrest the very day he went to work for the Railroad Company.

He was taken to Boston, and the Post Office people here were notified to come on and bring him back. Special Agent Hawley was dispatched on that mission. When he arrived in Boston, he found that the prisoner had been transferred from the Post Office authorities to the United States Marshal, and he could not get him into his custody. The reason of this was that the Marshal wanted the fee which the law allowed him for the removal of a prisoner from one point to another. In the case of Young it would amount to about $450, and that was too snug a sum to lose. The Marshal selected two deputies to convey the prisoner to Chicago, one of whom worked for a salary. The other was made a Deputy for the occasion, because he wanted to go West, and would watch the prisoner a portion of the time if his fare was paid. Thus the Marshal, after paying all expenses, had a good portion of the $450 left for himself. Hawley accompanied the Deputies on the train, but they would not let him touch the prisoner, and, generally speaking, treated him with considerable rudeness. Young was allowed to travel untampered by handcuffs, and was permitted to retain a pocket compass, which was found on him when he was arrested. When the journey was about half over, Young was taken suddenly ill, and excited a great deal of sympathy among the ladies, who were riding in the same car with him. They made a nice bed for him, and as he appeared to be suffering from an acute attack of cholera morbus, the Deputies relaxed their vigilance, though Hawley advised them that he was shamming.

One afternoon, when he found a Deputy engaged in drinking, and the other Deputy with his back turned, Mr. Young stepped out on the back platform, and jumped off while the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The Deputies screamed when they discovered that he had escaped, but as they neglected to pull the bell-rope immediately, the train went five miles beyond where Young jumped off before it was stopped. Young was by that time safe in the woods, and, with his pocket-compass and his general knowledge of the country, he found no difficulty in making his way. The escape was made about forty miles from Toledo. Besides the pocket-compass, Young also had with him quite a railroad check for the trunk he had when arrested, and which was shipped after him to Chicago. Our officers here have been watching that trunk ever since, expecting it to be called for by some friend of the fugitive.

Their surmises proved correct. Young sent the check to his wife at Arcola, and she applied for the trunk. In addition to this, it was necessary that a package had been sent to Young at the same place. Believing that there was men in the Chicago Post-Office possessing sufficient intelligence to find a man and arrest him on such information, Mr. Hawley selected R. J. Blattner, on Friday last, and sent him to Arcola to do the work. Blattner, on arriving there, got the town authorities to assist him, and, with their aid, soon discovered that Young was secreted in the residence of his father-in-law, an honest and respectable man, named Armstrong. Having assured themselves of the forger's whereabouts, the officers watched him closely, determined that he should not again escape.

Everything being in readiness, the arrest was planned for Tuesday evening. It was understood that Young would leave home that evening for a journey. About 8 o'clock he was observed walking toward the outskirts of the town with his wife and mother. The officers followed at a respectful distance, intending to wait until the ladies withdrew before attempting the arrest. After the farewells were said, Young started for the woods, his object being to strike the nearest station on the Illinois Central Railroad, south of Arcola. He had not gone far before he discovered that he was being followed, when he began to run. The officers gave chase, and, finding that they were gaining upon him, the fugitive turned and fired a revolver at them. They returned the fire, and Young at once succumbed. When seized, it was found that he had a revolver in each hand and a bullet hole in his shoulder, which may have been inflicted by himself in the excitement of the moment. Blattner was slightly scratched by a ball from one of his revolvers.

He was brought back to Arcola, and was taken on the night train to this city, where he arrived yesterday morning, accompanied by his faithful wife. After his wound was dressed, he was removed to Commissioner Hoyne's office for preliminary examination. He waived the ceremony, and was sent to jail under bonds of $10,000. The Post-Office people report that he was very talkative in the morning. He was quite the reverse in the afternoon when a TRIBUNE reporter called upon him at the jail, and seemed to be suffering great pain. As it is said he is a perfect Munchausen, the reporter did not think it worth the trouble to interview him. It is understood, however, that he claims to be entirely innocent of crime. Everybody in jail is just like him in that particular.

He will be brought before the United States Court when there are sufficient criminal cases to warrant the impaneling of a Grand Jury.

"BOUNCING" A BELL-BOY.

How Two Stalwart Men Playfully Hoisted a Small Boy Out of the Briggs House—Two Fractures of the Lad's Thigh-Bone the Result.

At about half-past 11 o'clock on Monday night an affair occurred at the Briggs House, on the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, which places Mr. Brown, the night-clerk, and also the night-watchman, in a very painful, if not disgraceful, position. It appears from the testimony of witnesses that, at about the hour mentioned, two of the bell-boys of the house got into a dispute, when one of them, named Patsy Donohue, a lad 17 years of age, was seized by the night-watchman, a long, hulking fellow with a dyed moustache, who struck the lad with his fist in the mouth, and shoved him about the room. The night-clerk, Brown by name, then stepped up and, seizing the lad, hoisted him upon his shoulder, carried him to the edge of the sidewalk, which is here about 3 feet above the Randolph street roadway, and bundled him into it. The immediate consequence was a fracture in two places of the left thigh-bone of the poor boy, whose screams resounded through the neighborhood. The staff of female help in the hotel, their sympathies aroused by the pitiful sounds, arose en masse from their beds, and made a unanimous rush up-stairs. Nothing could quell their impetuosity, and, when the facts of the case became known, a cry of "Lynch him" was through the Amazonian crowd. Hennepon the head cook, a Frenchman, who had hitherto been a silent spectator of the scene, did his utmost to quell the wrath of the "hairs," and, luckily for Brown, succeeded. Such wrath, however, must find a vent somewhere, and in this case it went off in the shape of a mass of exceedingly onerous and not over-nice epithets, nearly impossible, and unexceptionary remarks, hurled at the head of the night-clerk, who, doubtless, remembering the original intentions of his persecutors, considered himself as being let off cheap. The night-watchman also came in for his share of the abuse. In the meantime the boy had been taken to a room in the top story of the hotel, whither medical assistance was summoned, and all was done to make him as comfortable as possible. It is but fair to state that Mr. Brown, on being interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter, expressed his sorrow, in the coolest and calmest of voices, at the occurrence. He never meant to throw the boy, he said, he was only carrying him on his shoulder, and when the edge of the pathway was reached the boy struggled so as to fall. It is said that his statements would be supported by the boy himself, and, with a view of finding out what the lad would say, he was visited. Carefully smoothing down the boy's forehead, Brown asked in his gentlest tones, whether the boy would state exactly how it occurred. He did so, and, evidently to the night-clerk's dismay, indorsed that statement of facts which must be most unpalatable to that gentleman,—namely, that he was flung down, and did not fall. This is the state of the case as it at present stands. Nothing has been done yet in the way of making arrests. The boy's parents, who live in Milwaukee, have been telegraphed for, and will doubtless come to-day.

ABOUT FAST DRIVING.

Mr. William M. Berry, Superintendent of the South Park, has issued the following notice, which will be of interest to every owner of a fast horse in the city:

On and after this date, the ordinance relating to fast riding and driving upon any part of the park and boulevards will be strictly enforced, except where otherwise specified. This ordinance prohibiting fast riding and driving will be suspended, until further notice, so far as it relates to the east roadways, from Oakwood avenue to 39th street (Bridge), on Sundays, from sunrise to 10 o'clock a. m., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 p. m., during which time named all driving must be from north to south. The object of suspending the rule as above is to allow persons an opportunity of speeding their horses without danger or annoyance to parties occupying other portions of the park, but no matches or boisterous conduct will be permitted by the officers in charge.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

YESTERDAY.		TO-DAY.	
7:00 a. m.	68	12:30 p. m.	82
7:30 a. m.	69	1:00 p. m.	84
8:00 a. m.	69½	1:30 p. m.	84
8:30 a. m.	71	2:00 p. m.	84
9:00 a. m.	75	2:30 p. m.	82
9:30 a. m.	80	3:00 p. m.	81
10

THE CAMP-MEETING.

Closing Exercises at the Desplaines Grove.

A Limited Attendance, but Great Devotional Interest.

Sermons by the Revs. W. H. Burns and J. F. Stout.

Interesting Address by Mrs. A. Brown, of Evanston.

The camp-meeting is over. Its benediction was pronounced last evening. No sacred psalms will resound in the grove to-day. The sunshine and shadow, and perchance the songbirds, will be there, but the devout worshipers are gone. The seed has been sown. Some of it has, no doubt, fell by the way side, some amid thorns and in stony places, and some in good ground which will bring forth good fruit in the great day of the harvest. The attendance on the last day was less than almost any day of the meeting. The going-home influence, which increased as the closing hours drew near, evidently served to thin the assembly. Nevertheless, a goodly number were present, and the regular programme of religious exercises was gone through with for the last time with no relaxation of devotional interest. The early morning meetings in the various church tents were said to have been characterized by much solemnity. The little social circles, the dearest of all, were to be sundered, and these meetings were, in consequence peculiarly solemn.

THE GENERAL PRAYER-MEETING.

The public religious services of the day began with the meeting. As it was the last of its kind, many devout worshipers gathered about the stand. The Rev. J. F. Yates, of Chicago, who led the meeting, by some happy remarks gave it not only the right direction, but imparted an interest which continued until its close. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. H. Daniels, Father Stewart, the Rev. J. Nate, Father Aspinwall, of Chicago, the Rev. Mr. Maddy, of Evanston, the Rev. Mr. Conwell, formerly Chaplain of the First Minnesota Regiment, Mrs. Amos Miller, of Wheaton, and others. A less number were present than on the previous morning, but the religious feeling was unabated. This service was followed, at 10:30, by preaching. The divines, of which there were a considerable number, were all in the stand, and a very respectable number of auditors were in the great circle at the appointed hour.

THE SERVICES

began by singing the hymn commencing,

Jesus, the name high over all,

followed by an opening prayer offered by the Rev. S. Payne, of Lemont, and another hymn, in which the audience joined with much emotion:

Just as I am, without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bidst me come to Thee,
Oh, Lamb of God, I come, I come.

The Rev. W. H. Burns, of Warren, then preached the sermon. He was fortunate in the theme selected, and, feeling the full importance of the occasion, delivered an able discourse, to which all gave profound attention. "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. For it is God which worketh in you, both to will and to do of his own good pleasure."—Phil., 2:12, 13.

There can be no work, it seems to me, so honorable as the work of our personal salvation. The Colossus of Rhodes was a wonder; the Appollo Belvidere at Rome is a thing of beauty; the fabric of our Republic is a noble structure; but to evolve into completeness our moral manhood until we "bear the image of the heavenly" and secure "the mind that was also in Christ," that is the grandest thing ever a man struggled or fought for conceived. That work is undoubtedly God's, but not His as separate from action. If we examine the text we will see that there is a division of labor—that our part is to "work out" the salvation God "makes in us." This is no hard, impossible thing. God does not say to the dead, dried seed, "Sprout and spring up out of the soil," but says that to the seed that has life. He does not say to the parts of earth before Him puts forth His hand, "Cover yourself with flowers, and make yourselves beautiful as the garden of the Lord." He sends there His workmen first. They break up fallow ground, throw out the tufts of grass, smooth down the surface, and scatter the seeds, and plant with skill the roots that have life. Then He says: "Bring forth abundantly the modest daisy, the hyacinth, the tulip, and rose-tree. All ye beautiful flowers and luxuriant fruits." And whilst He speaks the sunbeams are coming to quicken its life, the rain-drops are brewing to quench its thirst, and fingers are waiting to prop the vines and trim the shrubs. God works there; but the soil—out of the seed, out of the warmth, out of the moisture, and out of the culture—must work the flowers and the fruits. God does not come to a man and say, "I do, go and cultivate all the graces of the spirit; out of yourself develop manhood." But He says, "Come unto me and I will work in you what I want you to work out." And, if permitted, he works wonderfully. The stony soil is plowed up, the pathways of old habits broken up, the old drains of desire filled up, the carnal principles leveled down, and the spiritual nature leveled up. Christ is there working and according to the working ordained by Him even to subdue all things unto Himself. Love, faith, hope, patience, and meekness are all planted there as life-germs. And now, as the springtime of the soul advances with its thermal days and dewy nights, the man hears God saying "I have cultivated you with my truth, I have put within you the germ of eternal life, I will fructify you with my love, and moisten you with my grace; but you must work all your life unto holy fruit." See that rose-bud blooming! What rare beauty and fragrance it unfolds as it throws back its petals to drink in the sunshine. Yet all that loveliness and perfume God wrought in it; it merely works these out. There are human lives that God has stored away in the coal-beds, and that multitudes of gold and silver coins that he puts so far underneath the surface, than? No. We sink deep shafts and work these veins; work out the vast beams of light and flame, of heat out of the coal, and the coins out of the gold and silver. And shall we not work out the vast resources of love and joy that God has put in us that fires may glow on other hearthstones and light be in other dwellings? Shall we not coin the grace of God into holy deeds stamped with God's superscription, to be current here and a treasure in heaven? "Work out your own salvation" if not God will not carry on his to perfection,—the topstone will never be brought on with rejoicing,—crying grace, grace. He will work moral wonders in you—you must shape them into prayer. He will give you grace, you must use it in believing. He will give you strength, you must bear burdens. In the case of the man with the withered arm Christ wrought the cure. It was he that opened up the long closed vein, gave fatness to the bones and strength to the muscles, yet the solution was not wrought out till the man obeyed the command "Stretch forth thy withered arm." The man that was cured of blindness said "He put clay upon my eyes and I washed and do see"—and he would have never seen had he never washed.

Imprisoned souls, arise like Peter and the fetters will fall off, the iron door will open, and you will be free. "Work out your salvation." Let us remember the exhortation of the text. If God puts holiness into your hearts, let it shine out in your lives. Let the look of your eyes be audible in the sweet tones of your voice, and felt in your touch. Work it out. If you love great anthems of praise that go reaching through the labyrinths of your inner life, sing them out; the world needs them. If the people of God would but give voice to the wealth of melody God makes within them, not a lone human ear would be without a song, and on every breeze there would float upward loud harmonious choruses, to be lost only in the louder diapason of Heaven. Work out your own salvation, for it is God that worketh in you to will and to do His own good pleas.

THE CONFERENCE MEETING.

At the close of Mr. Burns' discourse, a conference followed, over which the Rev. Dr. Dandy presided, who opened the occasion with some happy remarks. He was followed by many others. The ladies, as is the custom in the Methodist Church, took an active part in this meeting. One of these, who is well known in Methodist circles, Mrs. A. Brown, of Evanston, made the interesting speech of the day. She is said to be an excellent Hebrew scholar, and also reads Greek and Latin. She said: The first camp-meeting I ever attended was in 1808. It was a glorious meeting. There was a Methodist way of doing things that I liked. It brought us to Jesus. It is just sixty years this month since I joined the Church. I am glad I joined it then. I wished to unite sooner. But they did not usually allow children to join. This was the New England way of doing. (Laughter.) I was fifteen years old when I became a member. Now I have told how old I am. (Incessant laughter.) Yes, I am seventy-five years old. I never felt so near heaven before. I do not believe I shall ever attend another camp meeting. I am old enough to go and, just as Jesus says, I shall do. I will shout glory. I love to shout glory and I love the Methodist Church because it allows me to do so. After saying a few kind words, addressed more especially to the young people, she closed by saying, "Glory to God on high."

The first meeting she attended, sixty years ago, was in New York State. She has been at more than a hundred camp meetings, and is therefore a veteran in the service. She is a fine looking, genial, elderly lady, and commands the highest respect of all in the town where she dwells.

The dinner hour was very properly observed. Those who had tents went home for their meal. Those who had not, went either to the boarding houses, or with their baskets out under the elms and maples. This being over, the usual afternoon services followed.

THE CHILDREN'S MEETING.

This was not so well attended as usual, but was said to be the most interesting of its kind held on the grounds. It was led by the Rev. R. S. Cantine, of Geneva. Remarks were made by the Rev. S. Coon, of Earlville, Mrs. Rev. Norton, of Evanston, and others. Quite a number of the children made little speeches. It was closed by singing the "Sweet Bye and Bye," and a general shaking of hands.

THE LAST SERMON.

At 2:30 p. m. the worshippers assembled to hear the last sermon. It was preached by the Rev. J. F. Stout, of Bockton, who, after the usual preliminary exercises, announced the text, as follows: "Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation."—Isaiah, 12:3. Water is a fit emblem of the spiritual graces, that both benefit the soul and make it happy. Isaiah looked through the mists of the future and saw their glorious salvation; wells opened by the sufferings of Christ, whose waters should flow for the benefit and joy of the world. He looked upon them and saw the benefits that should accrue to humanity in drawing the water from these wells. In giving forth this utterance he acknowledged the joy obtained from Christian labor. Christian joy is a real fact. Christian labor gives happiness. It is the only way these waters can be obtained. By drawing we drink. Nothing of value can be obtained without earnest effort. Christian joy is no exception to this rule, and must be worked for.

It gives joy because of an inward consciousness. It gives joy because of the witnessing spirit that adds joy to the hearts by its abiding presence.

Christian joy dwells in the heart in accordance as we work for it. Our joy to a great extent is measured by our Christian effort. There is a difference between the joy of the heart and that which comes from outward circumstances. Christian joy lives in spite of circumstances. When Paul and Silas were in prison, neither stripes, nor dungeon, nor darkness, nor stocks could keep down the praises of their hearts. Earth heard them, and, rejoicing with them, gave deliverance by an earthquake that brought sinners to their feet, inquiring "What must I do to be saved?" Christian joy given forth touches the hearts of sinners to-day, and brings the same cry.

At the close of the sermon the congregation united in singing the appropriate hymn, "Salvation, O the joyful sound." And thus ended the preaching service of the camp-meeting.

AT THE DEPOT.

All day long baggage has been transported from the grounds to the depot, where several cars were in readiness to receive it. A great many good-byes have been spoken tenderly in this locality, and it has presented the appearance of a general break-up. This consisted in a series of marches and countermarches through the grounds, the ministers leading the column, and all singing, "Say, brothers, will you meet us," and other appropriate hymns. This closed the meeting.

ARREST.

A colored man connected with one of the boarding-house tents was arrested yesterday, but, on the evidence of the Rev. R. S. Cantine, was at once released. It appears that Mr. Nasson, who was proprietor of one of the eating-houses, insulted the negro by calling him vile names, &c. He was warned not to persist in such language, but paid no attention to the warning, whereupon the colored man struck him. The affair was a very unfortunate one and regretted by all, but from the fact that the negro was at once released, he could not have been much, if any, in fault.

THE EVENING.

The Lord's Supper was administered, at which the Rev. Dr. Dandy presided, and Father Stewart, of the Ohio Conference, the oldest man on the ground, made some remarks. The occasion was one of deep solemnity, and will never be forgotten by the participants. This was followed by an experience-meeting of half an hour, after which came the closing exercise, which is called "Marching around Jerusalem."

BOAT-RIDES ON THE RIVER.

A little propeller, very neat and tidy, has recently been put on the Desplaines River near the camp ground, and a number yesterday availed themselves of a ride between services. The little river, with its timber-lined shores, flowery banks, and sounding bends, was quite enjoyable to those who ventured in the boat.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Gilbert Mantino, who was up before Judge Scully on Saturday for making an assault on B. W. Barlow, with intent to rob, was yesterday bound over in the sum of $1,500 to appear before the Criminal Court.

Detective Horace Elliott yesterday arrested a man named M. S. White, on a charge of forging the receipt of his employers, the proprietors of the City Business Directory, and appropriating funds he collected ostensibly on their account.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at the residence of Dr. Hammill, No. 629 Wabash avenue, to-morrow afternoon.

The Christian Union Lyceum will meet at its rooms, No. 114 East Madison street, this evening, and will indulge in musical and oratorical exercises.

Intelligence has been received in this city that the wife and niece of Mr. L. L. Richards, a former Chicago Alderman, were murdered by Indians at Old Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, on the 24th of last month. They were at home alone when the savages attacked them.

The corner-stone of the new church now being built by the First Congregational Society of Oak Park will be laid this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The Rev. G. Huntington, pastor of the Church, will deliver the address of the occasion.

The police have begun another spasmodic attack upon the low bagnios. This is all very well, but there always seems to be a reaction in these endeavors to break up bunko-houses, houses of ill-fame, or anything of that kind. Some of the bunko-men who were arrested and fined a week ago, were yesterday to be seen loafing on Clark and Madison streets.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Thomas Froschika, about 35 years of age, fell from the top of a pile of lumber in Meyer & Haines' lumber yard on Kingsbury, near Kinzie street, and was severely injured. He was taken to his home on Fifth street by a fellow employe, and attended to by a physician.

A boy named Thomas Hosfield, 7 years of age, was drowned at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the South Branch just west of Halsted street bridge. The little fellow had taken his father, who was at work unloading a canal-boat in the vicinity, his dinner, and while playing about fell into the water, and when his body was recovered life was extinct. The body was removed to his father's residence, 118 Lyman street.

Supt. Washburn [illegible] reticent upon the [illegible] course against Detective Simpson [illegible] officer considers himself much aggrieved by his degradation, and yesterday made an application to the Superintendent for leave of absence on account of sickness. The main charge that the Superintendent will bring against him will be of taking a present from a gambler named Al Smith, of a dozen fine shirts. Simmons denies the charge, stating that they were won by him on a bet.

The great temperance gathering at the fishponds of the Hon. David S. Hammond, near Elgin, promises to be of unusual moment, especially to those interested in the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company. Stages will run to the depot from the corner of Randolph and State streets and from Canal and Twelfth streets. The Hon. D. S. Hammond, Col. Wilcocks, the Rev. John Bradshaw, the Rev. C. E. Dickinson, the Hev. F. Balch, Mr. Hoyt, George S. Bower, Mayor of Elgin, and other railroad officials, expect to be present.

While the clerks in the ticket agent's office of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. were busily engaged, yesterday, copying their new tariffs, a bat entered the room, and the valiant quill-drivers at once gave chase, and after upsetting several inkstands, and creating a general disturbance in the office, they succeeded in capturing the "bird" on the fly. They are now making up a collection for the purpose of buying a fine bird cage, and presenting the same, with the bat in the cage, handsomely chiseled, Mr. E. St. John, the General Ticket Agent of the Company.

A freight train, numbering about twenty cars of cattle and hogs, and one car of assistant Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, due here at an early hour yesterday morning, ran off the track just south of Downer's Grove. Seven cars were badly smashed, and several head of cattle and a score of porkers were killed. The accident was caused by the weakness of a switch-bar, which allowed the spreading of the track. In consequence of the accident, the morning passenger, due here at 7:45, did not arrive until 11:30. The track was cleared as speedily as possible, and when the passengers passed a number of railroaders and Grangers were trying to "herd and head off" a sensible, huge bull, who had luckily escaped from the wreck, and was adverse to another ride on the rail.

A very sad sight was witnessed by several people yesterday morning in Judge Scully's Court-room. A very intelligent-looking man was brought up, charged with being a drunkard, convicted and fined. This young man was at one time in his class at the University of Edinburgh, but, like many other brilliant and promising young men, he had acquired the taste for "King Alcohol." After leaving the University he commenced the study of his profession (medicine), but, getting on a spree, although doing nothing criminal, he got into disgrace, and left the Old World for the New, hoping to begin a new life. But he was a slave, and has been going down all the time, earning his money by lecturing on anatomy and physiology, and teaching school in almost every State in the Union. The Judge gave him a few words of advice, but he evidently is beyond all help. His name is withheld out of respect for what he once was.

SPRINGFIELD.

The State Board of Equalization—The Several Committees at Work—Resignation of Mr. Prosser, of Cook County—Visit of Governor Dix—Liquor License Granted—Money Burglaries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 27.—The State Board of Equalization met at 10 a. m., and adjourned until to-morrow. The Committees to which the several classes of property are assigned have begun their work, and for a week or ten days little else but committee work will be done. A number of railroad men, or rather gentlemen representing railroads were examined to-day by the Committee on Railroad Property, touching the value of rolling-stock, &c., among them Col. James M. Beardsley, of Rock Island, representing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads, and Col. T. J. Stewart, not connected with any road, but a railroad man of forty years' experience. The Railroad Committee is represented to be composed of good men, and a fair valuation of this class of property may be expected to be made. This Committee is only to consider the tangible property of railroads, such as has been heretofore assessed. The Committee on Corporations are considering the propriety of listing for taxation the stock, bonds, and franchises of the railroads, and this question, it is thought, will be somewhat difficult to settle. Quite a lobby are already here and more expected. T. D. Prosser, member from Cook County, tendered his resignation to-day, and assigned as a reason a press of private business. He was Chairman of the Committee on Town and City Lots, and his resignation may delay the business of the Committee somewhat, though it is thought that the Governor will make an appointment to the vacancy at once. Mr. Derrickson is spoken of as likely to be appointed; but I am assured that this is by no means certain. Mr. J. C. McMullen, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was in the city to-day, and paid a visit of condolence to each of the families afflicted by the late disaster. The recent conduct of Mr. McMullen is again restoring him to favor in Springfield, where he has always been held in high esteem. He paid a visit, this afternoon, to the Railroad Commissioners, and talked over with them the coming schedules.

License was issued from the office of the Secretary of State, to-day, to the Illinois Stock-Breeding Association of Chicago, capital, $50,000.

Six dwellings were entered in the city last night. But little booty was obtained. The police make no arrests.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—For the Northwest and Upper Lake regions, partly cloudy or clear weather. Light northeasterly to southerly winds and slightly rising temperature will prevail, except in the northern portion of these districts. For the Lower Lake region and Middle States, continued cloudy weather and low temperature during the night, and possibly areas of light rain, followed by clearing weather to-morrow. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, light variable winds, with increasing cloudiness and threatening weather on the coast. For New England, continued high barometer, light to fresh northeasterly to direct easterly winds, clear weather to-night, and cloudy weather on Thursday. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, less cloudiness and high temperature on Thursday.

Crime in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 27.—A school-teacher named Cowen was awfully stabbed by a negro boy named Bob Green, at a school-house near Bartlett, on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad. Jealousy was the alleged cause. After the cutting Green fled to the woods, and last night a large body of negroes were scouring the woods for him, with the avowed purpose of lynching him.

J. E. White, a planter residing at Gill's Station, on the Charleston Railroad, was to-day committed to jail on seven indictments for horse-stealing. He has heretofore occupied a high social position.

California Murders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Last night near San Juan, South, eight men, supposed to be led by Liburcio Vasquez, robbed a store, using violence against Snyder, the proprietor, and stole $300. They then went to the Davin Hotel, in the same place, wantonly murdered Davis and two other persons, and then made their escape.

THE STORM.

Further Accounts of Disasters on the Coast of Cape Breton.

The Shore Strewed with Wrecks of Vessels of All Description.

Thirty Vessels Driven Ashore in the Harbor of Sydney.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—Reports continue to be received of disasters on the western coast by the gale on Sunday. Many vessels, of all sizes, which were at anchor in different coves and harbors, were wrecked, and fears are felt for the safety of the coasting steamers, which are known to have been out in the gale, and have not reported.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—Dispatches received from Sydney, Cape Breton late, that a terrible storm of wind and rain has been raging there since Monday, the greatest known at Cape Breton for years. All the harbors are filled with vessels. Thirty vessels were driven ashore at Sydney. The farmers have suffered heavily. Many buildings have been blown down, and the crops throughout the country destroyed and bridges washed away. The storm commenced at noon on Monday, blowing fiercely from the southeast. The wind changed suddenly to the east, sending a tidal wave ten feet high, sweeping towards the docks and wharves. The wind was blowing frightfully. Among the vessels ashore at Sydney are the Valest, Matilda B. Hunter, Nancy, R. Mellue, Maggie, D. Grant, Emeline, Zephyr, and Alpha. These are total wrecks. The bark Electra, dismasted, is on the bar at the entrance to Sydney harbor flying a flag of distress all day.

The schooner Case is ashore, undamaged. Fifty sail-vessels are at Cow Bay, all ashore. The Cunard steamship Alpha, from Sydney, put in there for a harbor, with steam up and anchors down, and succeeded in holding.

The break-water at Cow Bay is badly damaged. Belle's wharf is destroyed. The destruction to shipping in the bay is frightful.

Dispatches received from Cow Bay this forenoon state that the gale was still raging. There is great excitement at Halifax over accounts from Cape Breton.

THE TEETOTALERS.

Proceedings in the National Temperance Convention at Saratoga—Resolutions Adopted.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The National Temperance Convention this morning laid on the table the resolution of the Rev. S. W. Dennison, opposing the position of the British Alliance that drinkers of liquors may advocate prohibition. A grand national mass-meeting was ordered to be held in Philadelphia in connection with the Centennial Celebration. In the discussion of the claims of the National Publication Society, it was made known that $10,000 were necessary to pay the indebtedness, and $11,000 were raised by subscription. Resolutions were adopted, in substance, congratulating the friends of temperance on the progress made since the meeting in 1869; declaring that not total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, brewed or distilled, is the true basis of the temperance reform. The Convention took a recess till 3 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock.

A resolution was adopted that vendors of liquor and owners of premises be held responsible for damage by inebriates; also recommending all temperance societies to advocate the repeal of the State Liquor laws, and to urge the abolition of the manufacture of liquor in the Territories and the District of Columbia.

After a long debate, resolutions were adopted that the time has arrived fully to introduce the temperance issue into State and National politics; that we recommend all friends of temperance to make it henceforth the paramount issue; to cooperate with existing party organizations when they indorse prohibition, and nominate candidates pledged to its support; otherwise to organize separate party action in every State and Congressional Electoral District of the United States.

A resolution was also adopted that Congress should appoint a Commission to inquire into the effect of intemperance on the public welfare; urging ministers to preach against the use of liquors; commending the formation of Sabbath-school temperance-societies, with temperance-publications; recommending Congressional prohibition of importation of liquors; and requesting the National Temperance-Society to issue a text-book showing the evils of intemperance.

Adjourned sine die.

PEORIA.

Release of Judge Doolittle and Mr. Tice by the Circuit Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 27.—Proceedings in the Sweeney and Tice motion case assumed some new phases yesterday in the application of C. A. Roberts, attorney for D. C. Farralls, to the Peoria Circuit Court for attachment to arrest Doolittle and Tice for contempt in the Peoria Circuit Court. Doolittle to-day appeared for both himself and Tice, and was discharged. Tice was, however, held to show causes, by the third day of the October Court, why he should not be punished for contempt.

THE INDIANS.

Indian Commissioner Smith's Report on His Recent Tour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Indian Commissioner Smith returned to-day from an extended tour among the Indian tribes on the Missouri and other points in the West. During his absence he held councils with representatives of 35,000 or 40,000 Indians, reports that generally he found them peaceable and inclined to respect the wishes of the Government. At the Sioux Agency, in Dakota, where he was joined by Secretary Delano, a most satisfactory condition of affairs were found to exist. All the Indians, some 1,500 in number, are engaged in farming, have schools, wear civilized costumes, and live in houses like the whites.

Alleged Frauds of Indian Agents in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—According to information from a gentleman of high character in Arizona, recent developments in that Territory indicate that there has been great mismanagement and probably fraud, in the conduct of Indian affairs there. It is not alleged that the Agents have all been dishonest, but they claim that through some outside pressure they are being forced to receive supplies of inferior quality at ruinous prices,—the appropriations being thus exhausted before the year is half gone. There is great probability that many of the Indians will be compelled to leave their reservations, and Gen. Crook's year of hard work be undone.

A Fatal Nightmare.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Aug. 27.—A young man named John O'Neill, an employe of the Joliet Iron & Steel Company, had a serious nightmare last night. He went home from work at 1 o'clock in the morning and retired to rest. Soon after, he got up and jumped out of the window, and fell 19 feet on a pile of stones, bruising himself severely externally and internally. The cause of the fracas is as follows: He and several others had been discussing what they would do in case of a railway collision such as the one on the Alton Road. His idea was to jump out of the car-window. When he went to sleep, he commenced dreaming, and imagined he was on a train about to collide, and, to save himself, he jumped out of the window. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Burglary at Work in Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Early this morning burglars entered the Florence Sewing Machine establishment, in this city, and carried off $1,000 worth of silk and cotton thread attachments, and a few dollars in change in a drawer. Entrance was effected by cutting away the shutter and glass of the rear window. The burglars have not yet been arrested.

A large number of burglars, pickpockets, and roughs generally, are flocking into this city to operate during the Exposition.

The Scranton Monthly Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The monthly sale of Scranton coal to-day showed an average increase on steamboat of 11¼ cents; grate, 5 cents; egg, 6¼ cents; stove, 6¾ cents; chestnut, 5 cents; no lump offered. Ninety thousand tons were sold. The steamboat coal all went off at $4.87½@5. Grate was first sold at $5 and rose to $5.02½@5.05. Egg sold first at $5.40, fell off to $5.37½, and again rose to $5.40. Stove sold rapidly at $5.45, and chestnut at $4.75@4.77½.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The Steamer Belle Vernon Sunk in the Ohio River Near Shawneetown—Two Persons Missing—Steamer Upset by Cattle on the Mississippi—One Hundred Beeves Drowned.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 27.—The steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. James Renniston, en route from Cincinnati to Memphis, with full cargo, struck the wreck of the Jennie Howell, a few miles below Shawneetown, Ill., and sunk quickly in twenty feet of water, and is lying across the river. Some lives were lost, but the number and names were not ascertained. The wrecking-boat Samson is saving the freight. The boat is a total loss.

NASHVILLE, Aug 27.—Steamer Quickstep, from Evansville, arrived at Paducah this afternoon, reports the sinking of the steamer Belle Vernon, near Caseyville, Ky., this a. m., about 4 o'clock, caused by striking the wreck of the steamer Jennie Howell. She was badly broken and sunk to the hurricane roof before the Quickstep could reach her, although in sight and arriving in 20 minutes. She will be a total loss. Several passengers, including five or six ladies, were taken from her hurricane deck by the Quickstep, they saving nothing but the night clothing they had on. One of the engineers and a negro are missing. Names unknown. The Belle Vernon had a full load of freight, most of which will be lost.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The steamer Belle Vernon was insured for $7,500 in Cincinnati companies. She was valued at $12,000. Her freight-list is insured for $3,000.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 27.—Last night the steamer Ruby, with 182 head of cattle for New Orleans, swamped at the cattle-pen below the city. The boat is a total loss. One hundred cattle were drowned. The cattle stampeded when the larboard railing was cut, and the cattle on that side jumped ashore, leaving all the weight on the other guard, which swamped her. No insurance on the boat. Cattle insured in New Orleans for $2,000. None of the crew lost, but several were injured. The boat was owned by Capts. Brinly and Bent.

An Extortioner Punished.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Ald. Nichols has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, after his trial for extorting exorbitant fees.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Receipts of wheat for the three days ending Aug. 25, 23,000 qrs, 29,000 being American; corn, 30,000 qrs, 2,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@30s. Wheat—winter, 10s 4d; spring, 11s 4d@11s; white, 11s 3d@11s 7d; club, 12s 3d@12s 9d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet; buyers offering lower prices.

LONDON, Aug. 27—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 85¾; do '67, 95; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 91; Erie, 47¾. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England, to-day, £50,000.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Rentes, 52f 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Evening—Cotton firm, with an upward tendency; middling uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales, 18,000 bales; American, 9,000; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 29s 6d. Cheese, 61s. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s 6d.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1513; total for the week, 6,698. Market active, with a good feeling, at about yesterday's prices for good stock. Common a shade off and neglected. About 1,800 disposed of. Sales of 631 Illinois steers, 1,120@1,620 lbs, $5.30@6.50; 195 Ohio steers, 947@1,210 lbs, $4.00@5.25; 268 Indiana steers, 1,125@1,495 lbs, $5.50@6.25; 58 Texas steers, 923@1,107 lbs, $3.37½@4.50; 115 Michigan steers, 867@1,167 lbs, $3.87½@4.00; 42 Kentucky steers, 1,417 lbs, $5.80.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,200; total for the week, 11,020. Market active at last week's closing prices for Canada stock; Western sheep ¼ off; sales, 2,900 Michigan sheep, 69@95 lbs, $4.00@5.25; 892 Ohio sheep, 69@79 lbs, $4.00@4.65; 1,000 Indiana sheep, 69@83 lbs, $4.50; 2,600 Canada lambs, average 70@80 lbs, $5.35@6.30.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,700; total for the week, 21,600. Market slow and dragging at $4.00@5.10 for droppings corn-fed hogs; $4.50@4.90 for grassers, left with little inquiry. Sales 900 Michigan and Indiana hogs, 177@247 lbs, $4.90@5.05.

The West Trade.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The wool market for domestic wool continues quite firm, and extreme prices are readily obtained for all desirable lots. Manufacturers are free purchasers. The tone of the market indicates a gradual upward movement. Sales of 200,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50@52c; Michigan, 46@48c; Western fleece, 42@47½c, including all grades. Combing and delaine fleece in demand. All lots offered taken at 52@53c, as to quality.

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East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Arrivals, 118 cars; best, $6.00@6.37½; medium, $5.00@5.87½; common, $4.50@5.00; stockers, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $2.50@3.75; cows, $3.00@3.50.

Hogs—Arrivals, 42 cars; Philadelphia, $4.90@5.00; Yorkers, $4.50@4.90.

Sheep—Arrivals, 25 cars; best extra, $5.25@5.50; prime, $4.75@5.00; medium, $4.25@4.50.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts smaller than last week. Market opens dull. The indications are that prices will be lower. There is not enough done to make a market.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts about the same as last week. Market dull at unchanged prices.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27.—Refined—Market unchanged; quoted at 16c. Nothing doing in crude; very quiet and a little weaker; sales at 21.2c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—COTTON—In moderate demand and nothing doing; uplands, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; moderate demand and unchanged; 6,700 bbls, 1,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.20; common to good extra, $5.30@6.55; good to choice do, $6.60@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.50@8.50; Ohio extra, $5.35@6.75; St. Louis, $4.70@10.75. Rye flour firm; fair demand, at $4.60@5.70. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.15@3.45. Wheat lower; holders more disposed to realize. Unfavorable foreign accounts and a depressing effect on the market; 73,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.15@1.22; No. 3 spring, $1.26@1.31; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.32@1.34; No. 1 do, $1.41; white Canada, $1.72; new winter, $1.54@1.64; No. 2 red, $1.60. Barley and malt dull and nominal. Rye scarce and firm; Western for export, 96c. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 150,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 39@39½c; do, delivered, 39½c; high mixed Western, 40@40½c; white, 40@40½c; unsound Western, 38@38½c. Oats—mixed firmer; white heavy and lower; receipts, 14,000 bu; mixed Western, 42@43½c; white Western, 46@48c; Black, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $17.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet; long clear, 9c; light English cut, 9@9¼c. Lard active and steady; Western steam, 8½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and easy at 12½@12¾c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady at 7½@8c.

WHISKY—Active and higher at $1.10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; wheat in good demand; red, $1.63@1.68; amber, $1.64@1.70; white, $1.70@1.85. Rye, 86@88c. Corn in good demand; yellow, 62c; mixed, 61@61½c. Oats in fair demand; white, 46@47c; mixed, 40@44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; refined, 16½@18¼c.

WHISKY—Scarce; held at $1.09.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, with fair local demand; Western supers, $4.25@4.50; extras, $4.75@7.00. Wheat steady and firm; Ohio and Indiana red, $1.57@1.65. Corn—Mixed Western firmer at 50½@60c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 44@45c; white, 48c. Rye steady at 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and quotably lower; good to fancy Western, 20@25c.

WHISKY—Unsettled at $1.09@1.05.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.58. Corn firm at 60c. Rye firm at 76c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened weak but closed firm; mess pork held at $14.50. Lard dull; steam at 8c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders held at 3½c; clear rib, 5½@5½c, with sales of 300,000 lbs at 5½c; clear, 6½@6¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 5½@5¾c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10½@10¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 97c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red held at $1.48; No. 2, $1.40. Corn quiet at 51@52c. Oats—Old, 38c; new, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.51½; extra white Michigan, $1.47½; amber Michigan, $1.45¼@1.46 spot; $1.44 September; No. 1 red, $1.46½; No. 2 do, $1.43 spot or September; No. 3 amber Illinois, $1.39½. Corn opened firm and closed dull; high mixed, 47c spot or September; 48c last half of September; 49c October; low mixed, 46½@46¾c; yellow, 47¾c; white, 50½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 32c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—BREADSTUFF

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

There was a considerable falling off in the country demand for currency to-day, though the amount being sent out is still quite large. The stock of currency in this market is, however, so small that it is the means of keeping New York exchange depressed to a very low figure, and obliges many of the banks to keep ordering currency from New York. New York exchange was salable to-day at ¼ of 1 per cent discount. It is probable that the large drawing down of Western bank balances in New York in the checking for currency is affecting the New York money market to some extent, and is the cause of the advance in the rates of interest there; at least it makes the opportunity for those who want to look up money and make high rates of interest there to put their plans into execution. In this market the supply of loanable funds is ample yet. When the country banks draw on the banks here for currency, the Chicago banks draw on New York, but the New York banks have no other place to draw on in such a movement of funds. New York is the ultimate lodging-place of idle funds, and, consequently, is the first place to feel the stringent effect of a movement of capital to the country.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL LANDS.

We learn on good authority that negotiations are pending between the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the one part, and a party of English and German capitalists on the other, for the purchase by the latter of all the lands owned by the Railroad Company located south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The total area of land in question is about 850,000 acres, and the price offered is about $3.50 per acre. The entire purchase would thus amount to nearly $1,250,000. What are the exact plans of the proposed purchasers is not known, but it is presumed that if the purchase is made they would proceed at once to offer inducements to emigrant colonies from Europe to locate on the lands. The region in which the land is located cannot be surpassed in the United States in its adaptation to the growth of winter wheat, corn, fruits, and wines, and, in the latter particular, would be an attractive quarter to immigrants from South Germany and Austria. Very little systematic effort has been made in the last few years by the Railroad Company to market these lands, compared to what many other railroads, to draw immigrants into Dakota, Colorado, and Western Kansas. One great argument of the emigrant agents in behalf of these far-western lands is that they are prairie lands, and that the labor of clearing a farm is avoided. It is to be feared, however, that this feature and the accepted lower cost of the lands often causes the immigrant to overlook the great disadvantage of being so much further from market. The lands of Southern Illinois are to a large extent heavily wooded, but it would undoubtedly be found that the greater value per acre of the kind of crops adapted to the climate and soil would fully compensate for the labor of clearing the land.

DEFAULTS IN SEPTEMBER INTEREST.

Boston capitalists are beginning to look after their September interest on the various railroad securities due on the 1st of next month. It is, however, now pretty well known that the September coupons of a good many bonds will not be paid. Among the bonds on which there will be default of interest for September are the Atchison & Nebraska eights 1880, Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore eights 1882, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs eights 1890, and St. Joseph and Council Bluffs tens 1892. Interest due Sept. 1 on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore eights of 1889 will be paid. These bonds are a first mortgage on the first part of the road from New Buffalo to St. Joseph, and seem to have stronger claims for payment than other sections. Wisconsin Valley Railroad coupons become due for the first time, and will be paid at the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Boston.

Holders of income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad must present the original bonds when applying for payment of the September coupon, "so that the genuineness thereof may be determined and declared," counterfeits of the same being in circulation. The interest is now all payable in Boston, not part in New York as heretofore. The injunction placed upon the interest payments in July applies to all bonds of the Company, consequently "innocent holders" only will be able to draw their interest, bonds received as "dividends" and still held by the original parties being enjoined.

A SIGNIFICANT ITEM

in connection with the pending revolution in the iron trade of Great Britain and the United States is the fact that two lots of Lake Superior pig-iron, one lot of 2,000 tons, and one of 3,000 tons, have been ordered at the Lake Superior furnaces for shipment to England. But it is not only in American iron trade that England seems to be losing her position; she is losing it as well in Europe. Recently the Belgian Government advertised for proposals for supplying 12,000 tons of steel rails to the State railways, and, in response, there were numerous bidders from England, France, and Belgium, but the prize was carried off by the famous iron manufacturing firm at Le Creuzot, France. This establishment was able to underbid all the English makers, who not long ago would have found the only competition to be among themselves.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Money was active during the morning, with considerable stringency early in the afternoon at 6@7 per cent, subsequently becoming easier, and closing at 3@4 per cent.

Sterling was stronger, with some demand at the close at 10[illegible]@110[illegible] for 60-day, 109[illegible]@108[illegible] for sight.

Customs receipts, $445,000.

Gold is lower, opening at 115[illegible] and closing at 115[illegible]. Rates for carrying, [illegible]@4 per cent. Clearings, $6,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $500,000.

Governments quiet, closing steady.

State bonds steady; Tennessees firmer and more active, under the expectation that the State debt will be funded.

Stocks generally opened quiet, but were stronger during the day, with considerable business in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union, Wabash, and Erie. The movement in Pacific Mail was caused by the action of the Directors of the Panama Railroad, who today agreed to lend the Pacific Mail half a million, on condition that the latter make over to the Panama Company, as security, the Pacific Mail steamers to charter the steamers, with the right to redeem them in a year, paying legal interest and insurance. It is said that some stockholders threaten an injunction to prevent the consummation of the arrangement. The Directors of both companies meet to-morrow, when the signed copy were as follows: Pacific Mail opened at 44½, sold down to 44¼, and advanced to 45, closing at 45; Wabash opened at 67¼, advanced to 68, and closed at 67¾; Western Union opened at 89¾, fell to 89½, advanced to 90¼, and closed at 90¼; Union Pacific opened at 30½, advanced to 30¾, and closed at 30¾; Erie opened at 20, advanced and closed at 19¾; Ohio & Mississippi opened at 20¾, advanced and closed at 20¾. The market closed steady.

SECURITY BONDS.	
Coupons, '81	119
Coupons, '82	118½
Coupons, '83	117
Coupons, '85	118½
Coupons, '65 (new)	116½
STATE BONDS.	
Missouris	92½
Tennessee, old	51½
Tennessee, new	51
Virginias, new	51
Coupons, '87	118½
Coupons, '68	112
New 5s	115
Coupons, '70	119½
Currency 6s	114½
Virginia, old	42½
North Carolinas, old	27½
North Carolinas, new	15½

STOCKS.	
Canton	38
Western Union	90½
Quicksilver	35
Adams Express	92
Wells Fargo	73
American Express	62½
United States Ex	97
Pacific Mail	45¾
New York Central	104½
Erie	19¾
Erie pfd	32
Harlem	130½
Harlem pfd	132
Michigan Central	93
Pittsburgh	86½
Northwestern	64
Northwestern pfd	81
Rock Island	100
N. J. Central	102
St. Paul	59¾
St. Paul pfd	70½
Wabash	67¾
Wabash pfd	80
Fort Wayne	103½
Terre Haute	10
Terre Haute pfd	35
Chicago & A., ex div.	104
Chicago & Alton pfd	107
Ohio & Mississippi	20
C., C. & C.	97
C., B. & Q.	98
Indiana Central	97½
Illinois Central	105¾
Union Pacific stocks	30¾
Union Pacific bonds, 81	91
Central Pacific bds	89¾
Del. Lack. & Western	100¾
B. H., & Erie	2¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Aug. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, 209 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 26x170 6-10 ft, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $11,500.

Burnside st, 241 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 41½x 110 ft, with building, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $4,150.

Park st, 50 ft w of Evergreen st, s w f, 25x150 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $1,800.

Park st, 75 ft w of Evergreen st, s w f, 25x150 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $1,350.

Throop st, 75 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated June 10; consideration, $5,250.

Throop st, 25 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated June 10; consideration, $5,250.

Throop st, 25 ft e of Monroe st, w f, 75x150 ft, dated June 10; consideration, $15,000.

Cologne st, 66 ft w of Dearborn st, n f, 33x148 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $600.

Wood st, 327 5-10 ft n of Milwaukee av, e f, 32x104 ft, dated May 3; con. $500.

Canal st, 138 ft s of Fourth st, w f, 25x126 8-10 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $650.

West Adams st, bet Robey and Winchester sts, s f, 62 1/2 ft, dated [illegible]; consideration, $750.

Bunker st, s w cor Jefferson st, Lots 13 to 16, dated May 29; consideration, $20,400.

Lot 46, in Block 1, of w ½ and Sun-Block 8, of s ½ Block 18, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $500.

Market st, 94¼ ft s of Washington st, e f, 24¼ ft to river, dated April 28; consideration, $24,750.

Charles J. Martin to John M. Wilson.

Harrison st, w of and near Sherman st, n f, 25x239½ ft, dated July 28; consideration, $2,650.

Lot 96 of Lots 17 to 30, in Block 40, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 1 and 2 in Willig's Lot 120, in Bronson's Addition, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $5,200.

Twenty-fourth st, s w corner of Wabash av, Lots 1 to 7, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $40,000.

Lots 28 to 32, in Block 6 of Henry's s ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 13, dated Aug. 19; consideration $1,200.

Twe. Duren st, s of and near Pacific av, n f, 50x50 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $17,500.

Sub-Lot 1 of Kedzie's Lot 14, in Block 59, of s w ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $8,850.

Lots 77 to 79 in Block 28, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $2,100.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-fourth and Fifty-fifth sts, w f, 33 feet to alley, dated June 27; consideration $9,000.

Lot 50 of Hall & Brown's Blocks, 2 and 3., etc., of Codwise s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 14, in A. P. Downs & Co. part of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 15, 39 13, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $4,000.

Market st, s w cor of Washington st, e f, 24½ ft to river, dated July 17; consideration, $60,000. Durrand & Powers to John M. Wilson.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, in Block 13, Ravenswood, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4, in Block 3 of Johnston's Lot 27, Sec 16, 38, 14 dated July 7; consideration $825.

Lots 1 to 4, in Block 12, of Drexel & Smith's s w ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $6,250.

Lot 26 and w ½ 29, in Hufburd's Block 8, of Lots 34 and 35, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 13 to 17, in Block 2, of Hedenberg's s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 3 in Block 2, of Sallonstall & Russell's n ½ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $14,340.

Lot 4, in same Block, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $14,340.

Lot 5, in same Block, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 6, in Block 1 of same, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 5, in Block 2 of same, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 4, in same Block, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $6,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 12, Block 13, of Hansbrough & Hess' s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, with buildings, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $6,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	6,100	2,100	5,543	2,915
Wheat, bu	265,974	161,040	187,427	180,325
Corn, bu	284,105	258,870	111,734	76,109
Oats, bu	65,560	58,990	29,722	18,360
Rye, bu	14,268	4,653	4,036	7,957
Barley, bu	11,790	14,240	3,022	1,200
Grass seed, lbs	686,170	52,230	144,749	61,705
Flax seed, lbs	229,510	373,790	19,220	73,000
Broom-corn, lbs	12,500	5,630	6,460	211
Cured meats, lbs	15,290	89,220	327,694	162,013
Beef, brls				211
Pork, brls	255	65	136	39
Lard, lbs	4,550	1,330	277,500	26,700
Tallow, lbs	11,685	5,870	37,540	20,000
Butter, lbs	104,200	81,295	81,795	88,960
Live hogs, No	1,720	2,175	5,803	1,200
Cattle, No	4,353	2,053	1,447	1,304
Sheep, No	924	760		
Hides, lbs	75,483	88,100	44,100	48,000
Highwines, brls	139	218	139	218
Wool, lbs	106,755	170,000	95,166	97,390
Potatoes, bu		222	406	350
Lumber, m feet	4,496	5,622	2,205	1,960
Shingles, m	2,100	1,615	1,700	1,200
Lath, m	1,100	1,626	159	259
Salt, brls	3,796	7,076	3,721	1,947

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,742 bu corn, 320 bu oats, 1,203 bu rye, 711 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 621 cars wheat; 553¼ cars corn, 6,000 bu No. 1 do; 11,900 bu high mixed do, and 35,100 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 71 cars oats; 24½ cars rye; 31 cars barley. Total (1,811 cars), 550,000 bu.

The Committee on Appeals from Grain Inspection was called upon this morning to decide as to the merits of a car of barley, and they sustained the Inspectors. This looks well. It indicates that the Inspectors are now interpreting the rules correctly, and that the Committee recognize the fact. There will probably be very little, if any, more trouble. Under the rule, the proportion of No. 2 barley may be expected to be considerably less this year than usual, and parties who want to buy it must pay a good price for the article. We ought to add that the position taken by the Committee yesterday gives universal satisfaction. But it suggests a query. They define bright barley as that which is lively in appearance. If a car-load of barley were swarming with insect life, would that fill the bill?

George J. Brine made his appearance on the floor of the Exchange to-day, after an enforced absence of several months, and received the congratulations of numerous friends. It is, however, probable that his stay will be of short duration. The claim of Culbertson, Blair & Co., under which he was suspended, is only one of several that have not been adjusted by the late firm of J. R. Lyon & Co., and it is understood to be the intention of some of the other claimants to press their views in the matter. Mr. Brine's position in the case is a peculiar one. He was a member of the firm, but owned so small a portion of the stock that his interest was anything but a controlling one. Hence his moral responsibility for the corner of a year ago is very slight, though legally he is responsible for all the acts of J. R. Lyon & Co.

Not the least of the benefits that will accrue from the recent establishment of a bay-scale system in this city will be that the market will become an open one, in which actual transactions can be noted by the reporters for the benefit of those who want to really understand the trade. Hitherto quotations have been obtained only from dealers, who *steer* the prices which they are willing to pay for hay into the columns of the city press. The price that other people have to pay for the same article is quite another matter, the difference being sometimes claimed to be as high as $2 per ton. A similar difficulty is met with in [illegible] butter, eggs, etc., and it is almost impossible to give quotations of any of these articles without being found fault with by some one.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day in the aggregate, though far from being quiet. They were generally strong, though some of them averaged a trifle lower than yesterday, as a consequence of continued voluminous receipts, and a falling off in the shipments of grain to comparatively small dimensions. There was very little excitement, and the fluctuations occurred within narrower limits than usual.

Dry goods were reported satisfactorily active as firm and unchanged prices. The attendance of buyers in person was larger than yesterday or Monday, and orders by mail also showed a respectable increase. In the grocery market there were no new developments. For the season, the distribution of staple and side goods was large, and firmness again prevailed in all departments. In coffees, syrups, spices, and some other lines, the tendency is rather upward, though no immediate decided change is looked for. The butter trade was very quiet aside from choice qualities, and quotations remain unchanged. Cheese met with only a moderate inquiry, and the tone of the interest seemed a trifle easier, though good goods could generally be bought at any quotation reduced from former rates. Coal remains firm, with an advancing tendency. No new features were noted in connection with the fish market. Grain bags continue active and strong at the late advance. There was a very good demand for most descriptions of dried fruits, and as a rule the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. There were an exception, they ruling dull and lower. Hay remains inactive. Hides and leather were firm. No changes were reported in the oil, paints, pig iron, tobacco, and wool markets.

The retail dealers in lumber report an improved inquiry, the inquiry from the interior being better than for several weeks past. Prices are unchanged. Cargoes of lumber afloat were in good supply, but rather slow of sale. All the docks are at present full, and, besides, buyers were not disposed to operate unless at liberal concessions, which have been granted in several instances. The hardware merchants report a steady increase in the volume of business, prices being steady and uniform. Iron and steel are also more active, but the market is still weak and unsettled. Building materials were in the average local demand, with ample offerings. Common brick are sold at $6.50@7.00 per m. Cooperage naval stores, and nails were without variation. Wool continues fairly active and firm, while hops and broom-corn are in moderate request at about former prices. Timothy seed was active, but lower, owing to large receipts. Flax and clover sold at full former prices, and new mammoth clover at $6.50 per bu. Other seeds were inactive. Green fruits were in fair request, and prices were tolerably steady, except for apples and grapes, which, being in large supply, were lower. Poultry met with a moderate inquiry at previous prices. Eggs continue to arrive freely, and are dull.

Highwines were strong, and advanced 3c per gallon, in sympathy with New York, where the latest quotation was $1.16 under an active demand for shipment, which was much in excess of the supply. There was little offered here. Sale was made early of 50 brls at 98c; then of 50 brls at 99c; and lastly of 150 brls at $1.00 per gallon. The market closed strong at the outside.

Lake freights were quite active, at unchanged rates. Carriers held off early for an advance of ½c, but could not obtain it, as shippers would not operate at more than yesterday's figures, and some of them insisted on a concession, in view of the lower and Minnesota barley to be received. Vessels rated larger supply of freight-room. Corn to Buffalo at 6¼c; as B No. 2 was taken for corn to Buffalo at 6¼c; but the ordinary rates were 7c on corn, and 7¾c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston corn was quoted at 13½c, and wheat at 14¾c. Corn to New England points on through rates was unchanged, as 25c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of eighteen charters was reported, which will carry 560,000 bu wheat, 185,000 bu corn, and 93,000 bu rye. Besides these, one vessel was chartered to load at Milwaukee.

Provisions were quiet, with little change. Mess pork was in fair demand from parties who had contracts to fill for this month, and former prices were well sustained. Lard was in better request, and steady. Meats were dull and a shade easier, except on shoulders. There was no change in the feeling for future delivery, and the market ruled dull on winter options for pork, though not quotably lower. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $16.12½@16.25; do seller September, $16.12½@16.15; do seller October, $15.87½@ 15.80; do seller December, $15.37½@15.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.85@7.90; do seller September, $7.90@7.95; summer do, 7¾@ 7¾c. Lard seller December, 7¾c; do seller January, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11¾c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾@ 8c for shoulders; 9¾c for short ribs; and 9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¾@ 8¾c; English meats, 9¾@9¾c; do short ribs, 9¾@9¾c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Short clear, seller December at 8¾@8¾c, boxed. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 14@15c for hams, all packed. Beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.00@24.00. City tallow 6¾@7¼c; grease quotable at 4½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.25; 1,500 brls do at $16.12½; 750 for lard at 7¾c; 20,000 lbs summer short clear at 9c packed.

Flour was less active, there being very little inquiry for anything, except a few lots of winters for shipment, which were firm at yesterday's rates. Spring flours were dull and some slight concessions were made on lots milled from new wheat, while old was steady. The receipts are on the increase. Bran was quiet and firm in the absence of offerings. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Mayflower) at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.00; 600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Glory) at $6.60; 100 brls do at $6.20; 300 brls do at $5.65@5.75; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls sour at $4.37½; 100 brls rye at $4.50; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,850 brls. The following was the range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 8.50
Fair to choice winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesota patents	8.00@10.25
Fancy and choice Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfine	3.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.75@ 5.00
Bran	14.00@14.50

Wheat was less active, and averaged about ½c lower, owing to the fact of large receipts here, and a slight weakening in the tone of foreign advices, which made the shipping demand light, especially as carriers early insisted on ¼c advance in freights. The receipts continue to be enormous, and promise to be even larger than the corn yet to come will warrant, is not the way. Any decline now arriving at, however, picked up with avidity to fill August shorts, the volume of which is yet great enough to keep up the premium to 6c per bu above the price for deliveries on Monday next. There is considerable difference of opinion about the probabilities of a speculative influence in the week; but the balance of expression is in the negative, though all admit that the market is so much oversold that no definite idea can be formed of the extent. There are, however, no fears as to the supply for the future, as our yield this year is known, and the crop of the Northwest is a steady discount on options, which increases with the time that intervenes before delivery. Sales the month or cash No. 2 spring, opened at $1.18¾, declined to $1.12¾, advanced to $1.19, fell to $1.13, rose to $1.19¼, receded to $1.13, and closed at $1.13¾. Seller September sold at $1.12¾@1.12¾, closing dull at $1.12¾. Seller October, sold at $1.10¾; and seller the year at $1.08¾@1.09¾; No. 1 spring sold at $1.25, but closed nominal at $1.23¼@ 1.24. No. 3 spring was active, and closed firm at $1.11¾@1.11¾. Rejected do closed at $1.00. Winter wheat is entirely nominal.

Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 44,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18¾; 15,400 bu do at $1.18¾; 79,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 12,800 bu do at $1.18¾; 20,900 bu do at $1.18¾; 4,800 bu do at $1.18; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 14,200 bu do at $1.11¾; 7,000 bu do at $1.11¼; 26,800 bu do at $1.11¼; 12,800 bu do at $1.11¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.11; 1,600 bu rejected spring at $1.00¼; 3,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20¾. Total, 257,400 bu.

Corn was active and strong as yesterday's range of prices. The market opened very weak, being some ½c lower, under the receipts of news that Liverpool was lower, and that such carriers were insisting on an advance in freight rates, while the local receipts were expected to be large. But the market gathered force slowly, and the decline was recovered. Shippers held off still freights weakened, and then put in their quite freely, while speculation increased sadly. The August shorts rather less actively, but the August shorts filled in to a fair extent, but the October option was the favorite, there being a first-class demand for the latter. The general impression was that by October the receipts of corn in this city will have fallen off to a low point; and will be looked upon it as such, and will advance to not far from the probable ultimate prices. The sales were made so by that time. The great preventive to higher prices now in sympathy with the crop reports is the late scarcity of freight-room, and the rapid augment of our receipts in lake freights within the last in a big increase in lake freights within the next two or three weeks. Seller October opened at 42c, rose 2½c, advanced to 42½c, and receded to 42¾@42½c at the close, when New York was quoted easier. Seller the month, or No. 2, sold at 40¾@41c, closing at 40¾c. Seller September sold at 40¾@41¾c, closing at 40¾c. High mixed closed at 41c, and rejected at 37½c. Canal corn was dull. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu high mixed at 41½c; 11,600 bu do at 41¼c; 10,000 bu do at 41¼c; 28,000 bu do at 41c; 16,000 bu do at 40¾c; 14,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 14,000 bu do at 40¾c; 110,400 bu do at 40¾c; 52,800 bu do at 40¾c; 20,800 bu do at 40½c; 11,600 bu rejected at 39c; 11,800 bu do at 37½c; 13,000 bu do at 37¼c; 1,400 bu do at 37½c; 18,000 bu No. 1 at 42c; 19,000 bu high mixed at 41¾c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 41¾c. Total, 336,000 bu.

Oats were active, and averaged higher. Cash lots of seller the month were a shade easier, the demand being less, as nearly all the August shorts are believed to have been filled. The market ranged from 29¾@29¼c, closing firm at 29¾c. Options for future delivery were in much better request, in sympathy with firmer advices from the East, and advanced ¾@¾c, though there was no shipping demand to sustain them. Seller September sold at 27¾@29c; seller October at 27¾@28¾c; and seller the year at 27¾@27¾c. All closing strong. Cash sales were reported of 56,000 bu No. 2 at 28¾c; 56,000 bu do at 28¾c; 14,000 bu do at 28¾c; 6,000 bu rejected at 25c; 8,000 bu by sample at 31¾c free on board; 1,200 bu do at 31¾c free on board; 600 bu do at 30c on track; 600 bu old mixed at 29c free on board; 600 bu at 30c on track. Total, 141,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the prices which has ruled for two or three days back, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the supply. There has been a fair demand for shipment, which has absorbed all the offerings. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 at 66c, and 400 bu by sample at 67c. Seller September was stronger, 65c being bid, with none offered.

Barley was less active, No. 2 was steady at the decline noted yesterday, at $1.10 for cash or seller September (one sale at $1.12); $1.07 for seller October, and $1.05 seller the year. One sale was made seller the month at $1.06, but was generally considered an inside transaction. No. 3 was 3c lower, at 78@79c, with 75c bid for September. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.12; 1,200 bu do at $1.11½; 1,200 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu No. 2 at 79c; 1,600 bu do at 78c; 400 bu by sample at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at 95c; 800 bu do at 90c; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 78c; 2,000 bu do at 76c. Total, 13,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Bearbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

Aug. 27—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast very firm. Floating cargoes of corn off coast steady. Mark Lane—Wheat: buyers and sellers apart; tendency up. Corn steady. English country markets for wheat generally firm. French country markets for wheat down was tendency. Liverpool—Wheat in fair demand; spring, 11s 5d@11s 7d. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast for sale, of wheat 16 to 20; of corn, 25 to 26. Farmers' delivries of wheat during the week, 20,600 to 20,000 qrs. Imports of wheat into United Kingdom for the week, 70,000 to 280,000 qrs; corn, 110,000 to 120,000 qrs; flour, 25,000 to 70,000 brls.

THE WHEAT WAR.

The St. Louis *Democrat* discourseth thus pleasantly as follows:

For many years past St. Louis has been distanced away as a flour manufacturing centre. She made more flour every year, and much better flour than any other city. But this supremacy is now seriously threatened from a quarter which we have supposed could never become dangerous in this respect, namely, the Great West. A few years ago, the "new purifying process" of treating spring wheat flour was discovered, and this has made such headway that thousands of barrels of flour manufactured by this process in Iowa and Minnesota have been shipped to Boston and New York, and sold for just as much money as our best St. Louis brands, made from the fanciest fall wheat brought. It has been shown in our columns, by several disputes, that if the Northwestern miller could get spring wheat at 60 cents per bushel, the St. Louis miller could not pay more than $1.20 for No. 2 winter and live, for he can no more escape the competition of this 60 cent spring wheat than he can the competition of death and taxation. But what is the condition of things here to-day? No. 2 is bringing $1.22 quick. But in Minneapolis, Northfield, Chatfield, Faribault, and other Northwestern centres, flour is manufactured this spring wheat at what it costs. The result of this is that our own millers are piling up flour which will cost 50 to 70 cents per bushel more than their equally as salable, which they have got to meet in the markets of consumption if any corner that mills are springing up all over the Northwest?

ENGLISH GRAIN SUPPLY.

The *New York Bulletin* says:

At the present date the tonnage of the whole world is taxed to its utmost capacity to move the grain to Europe. The estimates of this port are constantly large, and would be still larger if the supply of consumption were equal to the demand. Last week the receipts of breadstuffs in England, per steamers, were only 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and nearly 45,000 barrels of flour.

Whether this activity is likely to continue during the balance of the season, or until the close of navigation is now a matter of vital importance to the shipping interest and of others. Upon this point a communication from the London *Times*, from Mr. R. Kains Jackson, an English grain statistician of acknowledged accuracy and ability, throws considerable light. He estimates that this year's English wheat harvest will be better than was expected, or than we deemed possible three or four months ago. Owing to exceptionally fine weather, the wheat harvest has commenced this past week earlier than was anticipated. The result is a check to the diseases and vicissitudes incident to rot, weather, and an additional yield.

Mr. Kains Jackson estimates that the actual wheat deficiency of England last year was 26 per cent in place of 15 per cent as anticipated. He thinks that this year's crop will be an improvement on the last by that very large proportion of nearly 10,000,000 qrs of wheat and flour will be required in place of 13,000,000 qrs during the present harvest year. This calculation involves a reduction next year of 2,000,000 qrs (or 16,000,000 bu) on the requirements of the present year, an estimate which is likely to affect prices and movements to some degree. But this margin is likely to be many changes, and may be considerably affected by a change in the weather. The result of the entire crop and other crops. Besides, a difference of only 16,000,000 bu on enormous consumption and requirements of a vast population is too slight to be taken into serious consideration.

We may, therefore, conclude that for all intents and purposes, Great Britain will require very nearly, if not quite, as much breadstuffs this year as last year, and that no material diminution in her imports is to be looked for. Respecting the probable sources of supply, the following figures of wheat imported in Great Britain in million cwts, during the last three years, will throw considerable light on this question:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
United States	19½	18¾	37½
Germany	2	1¾	4
France	1	¾	2
Turkey	¾	¾	1
British North America	¾	¾	1
Chili	¾	¾	1
Egypt	¾	¾	1
Sundry	¾	¾	1

Here is a notable increase in the supplies obtained from Russia, with a heavy decline in the importations from the United States. Respecting the probabilities of increased supplies from this country, Mr. Kains Jackson says: "Respecting California, it appears to have hitherto reached her maximum of export, the increase of the Western being reduced by the demands of the Eastern States."

A review of this year's harvest shows that in Germany the production will scarcely more than meet the demands for consumption, leaving no margin for exportation. About Hungary, reports have been unfavorable, and the crop will be reduced. Of the wheat crop materially, but a much larger yield than 1873 is still expected, enough to give a decided advance to the other countries. In Russia, the harvest had been very good, or at least better than was expected, with the probable result of diminishing to a nominal amount the purchases of foreign supplies, a fact which will exercise a powerful influence in turning the forward movement of prices may be looked for. The Danubian Principalities, Roumania, Servia, etc., are steady prices. We quote: Dutch A, 37c; Ladoga A, 35½c; Lewisten A, 35c; American A, 34½c; American, 32½c; other Black Sea, 32c; other Azoff, 30½c; other Crimea, 30c; plainished copper, 40c; do, cut to size, 42c; Russia sheathing, 16@16½c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@66c.

BEANS—The inquiry is still light, and confined to supplying the wants of retail dealers. We again quote: Prime, $1.70@1.75; choice hand-picked, $1.80@1.90; common to fair, $1.50@1.65.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were meeting with the average amount of trading, prices being tolerably steady for most of the articles. The supply, especially of brick, is ample. We repeat: Bricks, $6.50@7.00 per M; hard stucco, casting, $2.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50 @8.00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, etc., do, $1.75@2.00; Akron, $1.50@1.75; calcined plaster, $3.00; lime in bulk, 60@65c; lime (brls), $1.10@1.35 ₱ bbl; white sand, ₱ ton, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $35.00@ 40.00; building brick (common), ₱ M, $6.50@7.00; fronts, brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $6.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $20.00@22.00, del; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $13.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@ 3.50.

CHEESE—This market was without decided change, though in some quarters a slightly easier feeling is manifested. The demand continues fair, and for really fine goods very full prices are being realized. Stocks are becoming considerably reduced, and it is claimed that they cannot be replenished to sell at any reduction from present quotations. We repeat our list as follows: York factory, 13¼@13½c; Ohio factory, 11¾@13½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—Sold to a fair extent at former quotations, the market exhibiting a very firm tone. An early settlement is contracted for next year. We quote no change in our list: Lehigh, repeated, $6.50@6.75; Lackawanna, $6.50; Erie, $6.00; Nine Mile, $6.00; Maitland, $6.00; Kingston, $6.00; Wilkinson, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Very without any perceptible change, stocks as regards prices or the demand. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, $1.60@1.70; pork staves, rough, $23.00@24.00; do bucked, $24.00@ 25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked on sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, sawed, $28.00 @30.00; do bucked, $32.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.00; clear flour heading, 7½@8½c per set; 2 flour heading, $14.00@15.00 per M; pork and tierce Poles, $20.00 @22.00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh and candled lots sold at 12@ 13c, but the demand was dull, the offerings being large, and many of them in bad order. The local buyers were operating with caution.

FEATHERS—Dealers report the shipping demand good, there being considerable inquiry from California, such as the season opens, though prices are easy. We quote as quoted below: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 75c; jobbing price, 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 50@75c; chicken, 30@35c.

FISH—Business is continues quiet, with prices first and unchanged. We repeat our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, ½-brl, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 large mackerel, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; pinnacore-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.50; dampcured codfish, $5.50@6.25; Labrador herring, $6.00@ 6.50; Scaled herring, per brl, $4.75@5

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—Choice lots. Liberal inducements in the way of building and terms will be given to those who desire to build. Lots on Lincoln and Oakwood-boulevards. Also on Egan-av., near Humboldt-park. To those who will improve this property is getting more desirable every day, on account of the elegant improvements now commenced and building, and soon prices will take a jump of 50 per cent. The strangers who come to the Exposition will find the most beautiful residence property in America in this portion. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRE-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS on corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS on corner of Marshfield-st. and Tyrrell-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS on Wrenn-av., near Roscoe.

FOR SALE—LOTS on Turner-st., near Hoyne.

FOR SALE—LOTS on Hubbard-st., near Robey. Price, $2,750; $200 cash; balance $60 per month. F. M. FOX, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES and LOTS. WELL-FINISHED, AND in Ashland-av. and Jackson-sts. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST SIDE, THE ELEGANT Park Avenue, south of Fulton-st. Apply to H. SMALLEY, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS Park. Terms so easy no one need be without a home. J. C. STARR, 3 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-NINTH-st., near Wentworth-av., $540 to $650 each; on long time. H. M. WHITNEY, 84 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH lease of lot. Apply on premises, 249 Braddan-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR A FEW days in the Park and West Side tracts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO OR YEARS' LEASE, WITH ADvance Mississippi-av., and one on State-st., near Jackson. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON ALL THE AVE-nues selling south. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 99 YEARS' LEASE, 20-ft. front, and front and rear additions; 21 by 80 ft. each; rent low per month until March 1, 1874, and $150 per month for balance of term. Can be built up elegantly for a first-class hotel, and will cost but one-third what it will be next spring. 16 inches, besides to avoid the very wide basement area usually paid for, and which above would never be offered at this low figure. Address G 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY. GREAT-est bargains in the market. Lots adjoining the Park, on the Parade, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-sts., and on City Hall-square. Also, lots on Michigan-av., Dearborn-av., Wabash-av., and Indiana-st., at prices ranging from $30 per front foot upwards. Call and get prices. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: Ada, Hermitage, Hoyne, Hutchinson, Lincoln, Oakley, Racine, Walcott, Wallace, Sumner, Winnebago, Winslow, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Stanford, Parnell and Princeton-avs., Lake-st., and Washington-boulevard. Terms easy. Apply to HERMAN KOHLSAAT & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST ADAMS-st., near Lincoln; brown stone front, new, with all improvements; will be sold at a decided bargain. GEORGE C. BONNS, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO VERY DESIRable lots on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st. Will be sold cheap. Also, 2 lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st. Will be sold on monthly payments, or will exchange for horses and carriages. Inquire of GEORGE C. BONNS, 87 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DWELLING ON NAT Ferman-st., east of Robey. Price, $3,250; $200 cash; balance $30 per month, with all the modern improvements. This can be had at a great bargain. MEAD & COE, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 79 WEST LAKE-ST., in Ogden's addition. Price, $2,500; $500 cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. This is a good investment. MEAD & COE, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE RESIdences in the North and West Divisions. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO OR YEARS' LEASE, WITH ADvance Mississippi-av., and one on State-st., near Jackson. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

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FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, MONTHLY PAYMENTS. new house, 8 rooms, and lot. Inquire of GEORGE C. BONNS, on premises, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—HOUSE AND LOT, $1,350; monthly payments. Lot, $1,000; terms easy. House and lot, Washington-av., $1,100; small payment down.

Also houses and lots in Centre-av., Walnut, Enoch, Centre, Adams, Lake-sts., and Lake-av. WHIP-PLE & CLARKSON, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES ON HARRISON-ST., east of Hoyne-av. J. H. KEELER, 167 South Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND CHOICE LOTS on Ogden-pl., near Wicker Park, small payments in advance to suit; $4,500. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 FEET FRONT ON SEYMOUR-ST. near Lake, $600 cash, balance on time. Just outside the limits. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-sixth-st., $155 per foot. This week only. HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEWING MACHINES.

ELEGANT IMPROVED HOWE FARM SEWING Machine, extension top and cover, cost $80; price for quick sale, equal to new. 453 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 181 State-st.; Branch Office, 273 Wabash-av. Powers having Old Grover & Baker stands will please call and get terms to exchange and secure improvement something in the stand advantageous.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Clark-st. Singer machines sold on easy monthly payments; rented; open evenings.

WILSON & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING Machine in the world. Office and repairing, 2 Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company, corner Lake and Adams-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALMENTS. Second-hand goods bought and sold. Empire Parlor Furniture Company, 103 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE MARBLE-TOP SIDE-board, one marble-top sofa, 1 ottoman, 1 dozen dining-chairs, and a few sofa, all new. Address M 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE NEARLY NEW NO. 8 COOK-ing stove, water-back attachment. Also bedstead, new, at reasonable price. Address O 87, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 159 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON—I WILL OFfer for the next 30 days, at my office, on the ground, 60 of my choicest lots in North Evanston (not in any addition), within three blocks of the depot, closely adjoining Lake Shore Drive, to the man who will build, and nothing but payment (5 per cent), paid annually at 6 per cent interest (6 per cent), will be required. This is a rare opportunity to secure a good home in one of the most growing and enterprising suburbs of Chicago, and where property has advanced as it has done in few places. Young business man of Chicago, why pay out all your earnings for rent when you can secure a home of your own on the most liberal terms. Call at my office and get a free ticket; then take the first train to North Evanston. First come, first served. C. E. BROWNE, 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENTS IN suburban lots, blocks, or acres can be made with CLARKE & CO., Room 4, No. 123 LaSalle-st. We are offering the choicest locations at Morgan Park and Washington Heights at the very lowest prices and on the most liberal terms. They offer to purchasers the rare opportunity of selecting their own places for a dwelling, which will be erected upon property sold them. The lots are divided into forty-eight equal Monthly payments with interest at 7 per cent on deferred payments. Within reach of persons of moderate income to secure a nice home. They further offer to present to any person or persons a choice lot worth $500 to $1,000 each, provided they select thereon immediately a neat 6-room cottage or 1½-story Gothic house, this offer to cover six lots, and to be in each of three towns. Morgan Park and Washington Heights are on the Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Call and see them. E. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT WOODLAWN—I WILL sell at a bargain, for immediate delivery, my new residence, Sixty-third-st., Woodlawn. House contains 10 rooms, well-arranged, nearly new, and in good order. Cistern, barn, and other outbuildings. Lot 100 feet front, 165 feet, fronting on two streets, and less than 3 blocks from depot, 1 block from South Park, 1 from boulevard. Lots were rated and sold at $1,000 each. Will sell house and lot for $5,000; terms: one-third cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. Possession immediately. JOHN J. BERNET, 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL GIVE ONE OF THE BEST located lots, 85x158, in Irving Park, close to depot, for $75 per foot; $250 can remain on the property till 2 or 3 years, 1874. I will take a few more lots at $50 per foot as part payment. I must leave Chicago at once or the above would never be offered at this low figure. Address G 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST attractive homes; large brick house; nearly an entire block of 8 acres; great variety of abundant fruits, shade trees, and shrubbery; all in good order and condition; North Shore, 25 feet above lake; 9,000 inhabitants; no better schools, school, or social privileges; with 10 or more trains, stations, depots, and post-office within 5 minutes' walk; fine carriages, phaeton, winter's coal, etc., and free from all incumbrances, with perfect title. A comfortable home with large grounds, away from the lake, would be taken in part pay. ARNOLD, Residence, Beiler, Wallace & Sumner, Winnetka, Illinois; also on Wentworth, Stanford, Parnell and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Princeton, Parnell and Stanford-avs., Lake-st., near the lake. Terms easy. Apply to HERMAN KOHLSAAT & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTH-ly payments, on South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 221 and 224 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY REAL-dence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. H. STANLEY, 77 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK OF salable goods, or for some good business at a bargain—100 feet front in Lake View, right opposite the Court-House. Lots 25 feet front and 150 feet back. For particulars inquire of E. S. WOCKIN, Real Estate Agent, 120 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF depot, 10 miles from the city. The most beautiful subdivision outside the city. $2,100 per acre. Small payment down, balance 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. Apply to the owner at Allen, Carroll & Co.'s, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. BOUNDS.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—SEVERAL choice pieces of acre property for sale cheap. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY ON railroad, near city. S. DELAMATER, 18 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN SUBURBAN PROPerty advertised in the "Evanston Index." Don't buy until you have written, sending stamp, for the "INDEX," Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 ACRES, half timber and part prairie, one-half mile from depot at Hobart, on R. Warne Railroad, and 22 miles from Chicago. No agency business; price, $600; terms, $100 cash, balance $10 per month. Office open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND IN E ½ of Sec. 8, Town 40, R. 14, e. 3d P. M., adjoining the fine lake shore property. Apply at Room 37, Republic Life Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES WITH DEPOT OF D. & F. R. R. Co. Cheap and easily handled bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 25 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY—5 acres at Montrose, fronting on Montrose boulevard, and Jefferson-av., near two stations. Cheap and graded, and shade trees thrown in. For sale by CHARLES GARDNER, 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago is 20 minutes from the city on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and 200 feet above the level of the lake; beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Lots for sale on easy monthly payments; we will build houses for those desiring it, for health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. For pamphlet apply of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 6 ACRES, E. ½ OF S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ of S. 30, 40, 13, near Maplewood, in Story & Allen's Subdivision, at a bargain; $19 per acre; $20 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 p. m. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—TEN ACRES SUITable for subdivision, or to sell in 5-acre lots. Hutchinson Heights, near Hyde Park. Good soil, good improvements on the land. Will sell south and east front on Spring-st. and Western-av. The best bargain in the market. W. H. HONORE, JR., Room 3, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SEC. 14, T. 13, grove and prairie, ½ mile from Sec. 8, R. 12, opposite Morgan Park; 40 acres in Sec. 34, T. 37, R. 13. HAYES & CO., Auctioneers & Brokers, 106 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ADJOINING NORWOOD Park; 3 cottages on West Forty-eighth-st. small payment down; balance on monthly payments. Also 40 acres of C. & N. W. R. R. car shops, sheep; also, 4 acres in Sec. 16, 39, 13; 162 feet on State-st.; near Dorchester-st. Also, 5 lots just south of Central Park, subject to sale of Madison's also, lots and blocks in Lake View and Lake-sts., opposite C. & N. W. R. R. car works. GILBERT & SNOW, 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES IN S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ SEC. 16, T. 39, R. 13, on Western-av., 1 mile south of Morgan Park; great bargain. GIBSON & HOSMER, 128 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a beautiful home of 9 acres, in Town of Wheaton, with orchard, house, barn, etc. MORGAN ALD, Room 6, 167 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE, 50 ACRES SUBDIvided in lots near new harbor in Calumet; will sell five acres or all. E. F. MOYD, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS, with sidewalks for $375, in $10 monthly payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STOCK AND grain farms in the Rock River Valley, 110 miles west of Chicago, containing about 450 acres; good timber, living water, splendid orchard, and living fence, belonging to it; only 1½ miles from R. R. station; will be sold on terms easy. Owner might take Chicago property in part; commercial cash figured. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY OR SUBURban property. A fine farm near Louisville, Ky. Apply to HENRY F. GEORGE, 46 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kendall County, Illinois, 4 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 400 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also, a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably suited. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 115 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES; VILLAGE of Sand Springs, Delaware Co., Ia., near depot; improved and well rented. Also, 320 acres of choicest farming lands, Knox Co., Mo., west from Quincy, Ill.; surrounded by first-class improvements and near railroads. Also, 320 acres, famous Walnut Valley lands, Butler Co., Kan.; entered and patented under Buchanan, near county-seat.

Can give a great bargain in exchange for good house and lots in or near Chicago. G. W. KNOX, Attorney, Room 51 Olds Block, LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—OWNERS OF REAL estate in Worth and Lake townships, that wish to sell, will send description of land and price to the address of P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—FROM OWNERS, IN 5 to 40-acre tracts in neighborhood of Englewood. Address, giving location and price, 158 East Madison-st., Room 16.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM ENGINE, 16-cylinder 30x36 inches, on extra heavy bed; two internal boilers, 32 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete. No. 1 Knowles pump, 12-inch suction and 8-inch steam; to be sold to close out a manufacturing business; will be sold cheap for cash, or part cash and part on time. Can be seen at work, and will be sold as a bargain for cash or good security. Apply for further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 85 and 87 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 40 INCHES IN DIAMETER, 14 feet long, 3/8 inch plate; iron 1877. J. C. BOWSER & CO., 56 West Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—12 TO 18 HORSE-POWER PORTABLE engine. JOSEPH DORNBECKER, Belvidere, Illinois, with lower corner State and Washington-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—50 CENT SAMPLES TO country free. The cheapest and best selling goods in America. Employment steady and honorable for men and women. A chance for agents to make $10 to $20 per week on $10 in advance. ELLERSLIE & CO., 24 East Randolph-st., Room 12.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING men in the country, traveling men to sell a staple article, to handle Axle Grease on commission; from $125 to $200 per month profits. Address D 82, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; liberal chance every where; if you want a permanent, profitable agency, call at once; if you can't call as it may be your last chance. Room 11, 115 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

A PIANO FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, 7 OCtave, cost $700; only in use two months. 1126 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEPT. 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, NINE rooms, and stable, on Indiana-st., south of Prairie-av. Inquire at 1126 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE OF 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water. Heated by a family of two grown persons. Address M 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MY HOUSE, 393 SOUTH DEARBORN-st., has steel rooms, pantry, closets, etc., furnished complete, with use of barn; $40 per month. Will rent for a future change, on installments if desired. Inquire at 2 and 27 River-st., or of T. W. GOULD, U. S. Hotel, Thirty-first and Cottage Grove-av., from 8 to 9 a. m., and 5 to 10 p. m.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, NO. 94 THIRTY-SEVenth-st., near stable-av.; in good repair; very low rent. S. E. WELLS, 166 Dearborn-st., 3 St. Vincennes-av. after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 183 SOUTH Leavitt-st., fine neighborhood; 10 rooms, bath-room, and closets; hot and cold water; grained throughout; inquire at 180 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—276 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO-story and basement stone front; parlors and some furniture for sale on monthly payments. Apply to SUTT & BROOKS, Room 2, 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—70 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A NEW two-story and basement brick house; 8 rooms and bath-room. Inquire on premises immediately.

TO RENT—THREE NICE COTTAGES, 4, 5, AND 10 rooms; $12, $17, and $25 per month. C. H. WHITE, 154 Fifth-av.

TO RENT — TWO-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, water and gas; near Union Park. 32 Walnut-st. Apply at 202 Park-av., or 235 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, HAND finished, and all modern conveniences; 1 block from depot. Inquire at 256 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE IN THE BLOCK southeast corner Randolph-st. and Wilson-place; in good order, and will be painted and papered. Apply at Room 23 Ashland Block, or 276 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, AT UNION Park, in perfect order; modern improvements; cellar, barns, etc. Inquire at 1 Union-place, or 84 Union-park-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 Talcott-av., 11 rooms, modern improvements. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, AN 8-ROOM HOUSE, in perfect order, on Indiana-st., 2 doors west of Dearborn-st.; also, 2 new houses, 6 rooms each, on the south side of Thirty-first-st. Inquire at 3 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, GAS, LARGE YARD; $45 per month. Inquire at 1 Union-park, or 84 Washington. 1266 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 7 TO 12 rooms, $20 to $50. North, South, and West Side. G. F. MODLING & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Sidney's.

TO RENT—THREE TWO-STORY HOUSES, CORner of Lincoln-st. and Washington-av., rent $30 per month each. Inquire at 274 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—A PART OF OR DESK-ROOM IN A large, elegant office on the first floor; no stairs to climb; has water, gas, and a large vault. Rent very low. Inquire of KING & WILLARD, Room No. 9 Republic Life Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—OR WANT TO RENT OUR SECOND floor, 275 South Canal-st., with or without steam-power; can give a good machine shop $10.00 worth of work to do. Also, 2 floors, 50x80 each, 275 South Canal-st. Also, 225 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, WITH ENGINE, 7 boilers, and line shafting; to rent to a responsible party at a low figure. Apply at 19 North Union-st., or of C. W. SIMPSON.

TO RENT—TWO FINE LOFTS, WITH STEAM elevator and power, if wanted; forty feet wide, together; suitable for jobbing business, manufacturing, or storage; location central; good tenants can secure extremely low rent. WAINWORTH, BROOKS & CO., Dealers in Iowa Pipe, 3 and 5 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE OR private hotel of 46 rooms; in a convenient location; full of boarders. This house is amply provided with gas-fixtures, furnaces, an annunciator, speaking-tubes, bath rooms and every modern convenience. The furniture and carpets are nearly new, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Good reason for selling out. Apply to GAUBERT & GROSS, 163 Washington-st., Room 19.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT A COTTAGE OF 4 OR 6 rooms on South or North Side. Address U 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED bedroom, with or without breakfast and supper, in some small family; state price. Address F 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF EIGHT OR nine rooms, south of Twenty-second, east of State, south of Thirty-fifth-st.; rent not to exceed $30. Address G, 68 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS CONVENient for light housekeeping; no children. A small portion of part of double house; convenience to Randolph or Madison-st. cars. Address Benjamin and Robey, 437 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED rooms west of Halsted-st., suitable for housekeeping by man and wife. Address, with terms, etc., 1 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR 3 or 4 rooms on first floor (not basement) in any good locality. Address Tribune office, 151 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A large unfurnished room, with gas heat; where no boarders are kept. Address, with price of rent, K 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL NEATLY FURnished house, not more than 6 blocks from Court-House; state price and location. Address L 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE SIXTY CUSTOMERS waiting for first-class cottages, 5 to 10 rooms, $25 to $35; also few boarding-houses, South or West Side; send me description of your property; I can rent it at once. G. W. MOULTON, 344 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—TWO PUPILS TO LEARN NEGATIVE retouching and photography; room for two only. Mr. Sloan will teach one pupil, and wishes to have the other to help. Address, one week, 1 Tribune office. Also, $20 each. Call at SEVERIN'S THE GALLERY, 79 State Madison-st., the finest gallery in Chicago.

WANTED—TEACHER OR BOOKKEEPER TO IN-struct in evening school in bookkeeping and arithmetic. Call or address German-American Institute, corner Division-st. and Clybourn-av. WM. C. FRICKE, Principal. Residence, 333 Sedgwick-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, STOCK, FIXtures, and fixings, for sale; to be sold before 31 days; cheap for cash; or will trade for good horses. Address, for one week, 1 Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN—A grocery store, with an established trade and good fixtures; for rent cheap to a responsible party, with light stock of goods; or will sell. Inquire at 57 corner of Taylor-st. and Southport-av., between 2 and 5 p. m.

A NEATLY FITTED DRUG STORE WITH A select stock, for sale on reasonable terms, for improved city property. Address P 37, Tribune office.

A GROCERY STORE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and Thirty-second-st., doing a good business, for sale. Cheap rent. Reasons given for selling. Apply to or address Mrs. E. A. BARNES, 3 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

A SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, WITH 24 beds, for sale; in the best location in the city; very cheap. Inquire at 84 East Kinzie-st.

AN A NO. 1 PATENT RIGHT. ILLINOIS, SHOW for sale. Address W. F. R., Tribune office.

A MAN THAT IS A PRACTICAL CIGAR MANUFACturer and has some capital, and desires to go to Lima, Michigan, can hear of a good opening with HASKELL BROTHERS, Tribune building (basement).

A RARE CHANCE—A MAN WITH $200 OR $300 in capital can buy one-half interest in the best-paying business in the city. Address P 17, Tribune office.

A SALOON FOR SALE OR RENT, WITH FURNIture. Will sell cheap for cash, or part cash, balance on time; very reasonable. Inquire at 90 Illinois-st., Room 12.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE, cheap for cash, or part cash, balance on time; living rooms attached. Inquire at 90 Illinois-st., Room 12.

BUSINESS CHANCES OF ALL KINDS ON HAND by Kent, Judd & Co., 138 Dearborn-st.

KIMBALL & CO., 138 Dearborn-st.

ICE CREAM AND OYSTER SALOON DOING A fair business for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 91 West Chicago-av.

LOOK AT NOTICE IN EAST SUNDAY'S PAPER, 1st page, 3d, sixth column, and ninth from top. It will pay. Cash or cash and bills in with you.

MANUFACTURERS—IRON MILLS—A PARTY WHO is making a large and lucrative business in furnishing railroads and other business requiring the communication of iron would like to be put in communication with responsible parties who have the facilities for manufacturing mills at or near this city. Address, stating amount of ironing 50 miles of road can be obtained, P. O. Box 2,000, Chicago.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE, WITH 18 beds, in the best location of the town. Reason for selling, death. Inquire at 46 East Kinzie-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY STORE for sale; also, store to rent; a rare chance; good location in the city; the stock will be sold below cost, and counter and shelving for less than half of their value. For particulars call at 1,000 South Halsted-st., corner Lake-st., Room 8.

SALOON FOR SALE—NO. 102 MICHIGAN-ST., opposite the new County Jail.

SNOWFLAKE LAUNDRY FOR SALE; ONE-HALF or whole interest. Good reasons for selling. 227 West Randolph-st.

TO PARTY INVESTING $5,000 WE WILL GIVE the best opening ever offered in the West. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

THE LAGER-BEER SALOON, NO. 181 CLARK-ST., for sale cheap; room rented for the best location in the city; a rare chance for a saloon business. Apply on premises, between 10 and 12 a. m.

THE FINEST CIGAR STORE IN CHICAGO FOR sale; centrally located. Good reason given for selling. P 64, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—120 ACRES ONLY 9 miles from the city limits; all under cultivation and the house and barn just painting; for $1,000 cash amount; will exchange for vacant lots. Address Rawson, 40 Fifth-av., between 9 and 10 a. m., or 4 and 5 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR DESIRABLE IMPROVED farms, worth in the aggregate $15,000, within 50 miles of Chicago, for stock of goods, dry goods preferred, groceries, boots, or real estate. Address M 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—75 FEET IN LAKE VIEW, NORTH of Belmont-av., near the latter; will trade in parts for good horses and stock. Also, 80 graded and planked. HATE & CO., Bryan Block, northwest corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK, CHOICEST lot in Norwood Park, on Norwood-av., for improved property in city or country town. S. E. WELLS, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE FOR vacant lots, 600 to 800, brick. Apply to J. HODGES, 267 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 LOTS AT MAYWOOD, 2 blocks from depot, for improved residence property in city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS NEAR THE HYDE PARK Depot.

Lots on South Park-av., north of city limits, for cash and improved property.

ROBERT REID, 120 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES, IMPROVED, FOR city or suburban property; improved or unimproved. Address, with price, Box 1,000, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, not 24-in., east front, No. 529 Wabash-av. Inquire of CHRISTIAN & BINGHAM, 1 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL BLOCK OF ground at Hinsdale, near depot, easily shown from cars; cheap for cash. Also, 1 lot in Lincoln Park. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE-HALF BLOCK OF SPLENdid grove property, suitable for subdivision. Also, Eastern property in city and country for small lots. Call on or address CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT 60x120 AT ENGLEWOOD will trade for lot in Lake View. Address P 19, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A BUSINESS LOT IN ST. LOUIS worth $30,000 for horses, mules, buggies, and wagons; also, a good stock of dry goods for sale cheap. E. P. EVANS & CO., 109 LaSalle-st

POLITICIANS.

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

held the back-pay bill, and was hissed from the floor.

The sense of the Convention was almost unanimously against Spear being Permanent Chairman. He was wise enough to see this, and in a short speech withdrew his name, and moved that the name of Dr. Andrew Nebinger be substituted. This was carried, and the Committee then reported a list of Vice Presidents, including one from each district, and a number of Secretaries.

The Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court. James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia; James G. Thompson, of Philadelphia; J. H. Graham, of Cumberland; Wm. Elwell, of Columbia; Henry P. Ross, of Bucks; and George Barrett, of Clearfield, were placed in nomination.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Ludlow, 26; Thompson, 19; Graham, 18; Elwell, 29; Ross, 26; Barrett, 16. The names of Judges Graham and Barrett were withdrawn. The second ballot stood: Ludlow, 71; Elwell, 31; Ross, 20; and Thompson, 9; but before the result was announced delegates commenced changing their votes to Ludlow, and his nomination was made unanimous.

For State Treasurer, F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny; Frederick Laner, of Berks; William P. Willis, of Perry; Edward Perks, of Centre; Joseph Lanbach, of Northampton; and William P. Ryan, of Schuylkill, were placed in nomination. The first ballot stood: Hutchinson, 43; Laner, 18; Willis, 8; Perks, 35; Laubach, 14; Ryan, 6. The names of William P. Ryan and Joseph Laubach were withdrawn. On the second ballot, Hutchinson received 66 votes, Laner 28, and Perks 33. The nomination of F. M. Hutchinson was made unanimous.

The Convention took a recess at 6:30 o'clock until 8 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, and adopted a series of resolutions prefaced as follows: "*Resolved*, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, believing that the platform of the late Democratic State Convention of Ohio is sound in principle, do hereby resolve." Here follow the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Democratic State Convention of Aug. 6, with the exception that, in the first resolution of the Ohio platform, the following words are omitted: "It insists that our tariff laws should be formed with a view to revenue and not tax community for the benefit of a particular industry." The following additional resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we will no longer tamely submit to a repetition of the election frauds by which the will of the people expressed at the ballot-box has been subverted for some years past; and that the Democratic State Central Committee be directed to use all their efforts to prevent a repetition of these outrages on the franchises of people; and if, in spite of their efforts to secure an honest election, the popular will is again fraudulently overborne, to adopt such measures as will result in the certain vindication of the rights of the legal voters of this Commonwealth.

Later in the evening the Convention was addressed by the Hon. Richard Vaux and William H. Witter.

At 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Massachusetts Democracy.

Boston, Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Central Committee unanimously voted not to change the time originally fixed for the State Convention,—Sept. 3. It is stated that the Young Democracy of this vicinity propose to present to the Convention the name of ex-Mayor Gaston for Governor.

Back-Pay Refunded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The back-pay of Senator Morton has been received by United States Treasurer Spinner, and covered into the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—John T. Bird, member of Congress from New Jersey, to-day returned his back-pay to the United States Treasury, including the interest on a portion of the amount secured by investment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The letter of Senator Morton to the Secretary of the Senate, returning his back-pay to the Treasury, was written from New York on Aug. 14, instead of the 19th, as telegraphed from Washington yesterday.

New York Temperance Men to Nominate a State Ticket.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The State Executive Committee of the Prohibition party, and the committee appointed by the Sons of Temperance and other radical temperance men of the State, have agreed to call a State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 17th of September, to nominate a State ticket.

Republican Nominations for the Ohio State Senate.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 27.—Judge William M. Beckham, of Henry County, and the Hon. J. T. Nicolin, were nominated to the State Senate by the Republican Convention which met here to-day.

WALL STREET.

The Stock, Gold, and Breadstuffs Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Panama Directors have decided, though not yet voted, to loan the Pacific Mail $500,000 on their new steamers. The stock of the latter sold to-day at 45¾, and will probably advance as soon as the vote is taken as high as 50. Other stock were unusually sluggish, and no transactions of note.

GOLD.

Gold was without special interest to-day, some further sales carrying down the price to 113⅞, the chief transactions were at 115⅛@115⅜, and it was suspected that the price was let down to-day in order that the clique might get the Treasury $1,500,000, and possibly $750,000 additional at low rates. Money active.

FLOUR.

Flour more active; fancy Minnesota scarce and firmer, at $6.90@9.15, and $8.00@11.75 for super extras. Sales of 13,600 barrels. Wheat dull and in little demand. Red winter wanted and scarce. Sales of 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee for October delivery, at $1.45, which is 7 cents below the ruling price. Oats irregular and active. Corn lower, liberal arrivals inducing shippers to hold off.

NEW YORK.

No Delegation to Be Sent to the Workingmen's Congress at Geneva—Gen. Dix Declines to Arm the New York City Police with Rifles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The workingmen's unions of this city will not send delegates to the sixth annual Congress of the International Workingmen's Association, which is to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 2, because of the expense; but they have forwarded a memorandum with regard to their position with the section in this country, as to the dissensions which have taken place in the Order.

Early this morning Henry Wesbrech and his wife, who had been separated for some time, met at 221 Centre street, and the former shot the latter five times, inflicting fatal wounds. He then shot himself in the mouth, but it is supposed not fatally.

Gov. Dix has addressed a letter to Mayor Havemeyer, in answer to the request of the latter for rifles for the police, and says that, even if the means of granting the request were at his disposal, he should decline, considering it very questionable whether the public order or security would be promoted by the organization of armed military bodies under the direction and control of municipal corporations, independent of the military authority of the State, and believing that the existing mode of putting down resistance to the laws—calling the militia on extraordinary occasions—is, in all respects, the wisest and safest.

The caving of the tunnel through which the trains of the New York Central, the Hudson River, the Hartford & New Haven, and the New York, Harlem & Albany enter the city caused a temporary stoppage of all the trains this morning.

CAIRO.

The Effort to Save the Murderer Campbell from Death—A Prowler Shot.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 27.—J. J. Bird, a colored Police Magistrate of this city, left here this morning for Springfield, Ill., to lay before the Governor a petition for the commutation of the punishment of Campbell to imprisonment for life, or, at least, for a respite of thirty days.

John Noon, who was prowling around the Illinois Central Railroad depot, was shot early yesterday morning by Watchman Barr, who charged Noon with an assault with intent to kill. Noon was committed to jail.

Powder Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Springfield, O., specials to the *Gazette* and *Enquirer* say that this afternoon a keg of powder accidentally exploded at a place for blasting rocks at the lime-kiln of A. Halcomb, on the Short Line Railroad, four miles south of that place, wounding Mr. Halcomb and four workmen. One man was hurled forty feet in the air. Two men cannot survive. The condition of the other three is very critical. Their wounds are bruises and burns.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A POSTAL DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department has just rendered an important decision with regard to the delivery of letters. The facts are these: A party sold a business to another party under a written contract, which provided that all letters directed to the selling party, except those specially directed to his private box, should be delivered to the purchasing party. Subsequently the selling party directed the local Postmaster not to deliver these letters in accordance with the contract, but to deliver them only to himself, to whom they were addressed. The purchasing party obtained an injunction from the courts under the contract, and an order that the letters should be delivered to himself. The Postmaster appeals to the Post-Office Department for instructions. The opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General is, that the injunction of the Court cannot relieve the Postmaster from obedience to the regulations of the Post-Office Department, which prescribes that the persons entitled to letters received by the mails are those whose names are on the address; that the delivery should be either to those persons addressed, or according to his or her order. The Postmaster is thus instructed that, if he obeys the order of the Court, he violates the United States law; if he refuses obedience to the injunction, he is liable to the State Court in contempt.

MORE BACK-PAY RETURNED.

The Hon. John T. Bird, member of Congress from New Jersey, returns his back-pay to the Treasury, with interest on a portion of it, which was invested by him after his receipt and before he thought of returning it.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The high price of bread causes an agitation in the populous quarters of this city, and it is apprehended that serious troubles may ensue. A special meeting of the Cabinet Council has been called to consider the question. Several members of the Assembly propose, as a remedy for the evil, the suspension of discriminating duties as to cereals.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A telegram from Kiel says: "It is reported that seventeen Krupp guns have been shipped for the Carlists."

Michigan Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 27.—The Constitutional Commission organized at noon, being sworn into office by the Secretary of State Striker. Judge H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, was elected temporary Chairman. On balloting for permanent officers, Sullivan M. Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti, was made Chairman, and Senator Henry S. Cluff, of Grand Haven, member of the present Legislature, elected Secretary. Mr. Cutcheon is a prominent Republican lawyer and politician, active in the campaigns of the past twelve years; a graduate of Dartmouth in 1856; Superintendent of the public schools of Springfield, Ill., from 1858 to 1861; in the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature during the War, and was Speaker of the House during the regular, adjourned, and extra sessions of 1863-'64, being then 29 years old. By Federal appointment he was Bank Examiner of Michigan and Indiana one year, and of Michigan alone seven more. He was a member of the State Military Board four years; also was Chairman of the Republican delegation to the Chicago National Nominating Convention of 1868, where he formally seconded the nomination of Colfax to the Vice-Presidency. He is regarded as one of the best political orators in the State, and is a very able lawyer. The commission adjourned after the appointment of Messrs. Withey, Riley, and Willetts to report rules for the Commission.

Telegraphic Brevities.

On Tuesday evening, William Simpson, a saloon-keeper of Pittsburgh, walked out on Hand street bridge, as though to attend the crossing. Upon reaching the middle of the bridge, he vaulted the rail-guard and jumped into the river. He sank immediately, and, on rising, called loudly for help, which came in time to save his life.

An explosion occurred at the Citizens' oil-refinery, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, slightly injuring two men, one named Crary, and the other unknown. The loss was about $1,000.

Charges of complicity with gamblers have been preferred, in the Omaha City Council, against Rustin, City Marshal.

Drowned.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Last night a man who is supposed, from papers on his person, to be James Gillard, of Norwich, Ont., fell into the river from the foot of Baker street. He was soon recovered, but died soon after he was taken ashore. He had $1,100 in cash and $400 in notes in his pocket. Before leaving his hotel, Gillard said he was going to Grand Rapids by the night express.

A Resurrection.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Westminster, Md., says William A. Matthias, aged 22, died, as was supposed, at 2 o'clock Sunday evening of brain-fever, and the body was placed on ice. Yesterday when the family assembled for the funeral services it was noticed that the skin had assumed a natural appearance, and examination showed that life was not extinct. Physicians were called and Matthias is recovering.

Personal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed to-day for Europe, in the steamship Algeria. A number of well-known citizens accompanied Mr. Medill and family as far as Sandy Hook.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The President will not visit here before next week.

Stabbing Affray Between Railroad Men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SWITZ CITY, Ind., Aug. 27.—Last night, while section men were coming from Worthington on a hand car, two men by the name of Brown and Kirk, quarreled and stabbed each other. The wounds of both are of a serious nature. Kirk's recovery is doubtful. Cause—bad whisky.

Time of Meeting of the National Commercial Convention Postponed.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—The meeting of the National Commercial Convention, which adjourned last year at St. Louis, to meet in Pittsburgh on the first Tuesday in September, has been postponed until the 25th day of November.

Losses by the Flood in the Delaware.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Losses by the recent flood in the Delaware are estimated at $670,000, of which $500,000 may possibly fall on the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal, $100,000 by vessels and barges stranded on the meadows, and $50,000 by the Delaware Railroad.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Steamships City of London, Weser, Europa, and Lady Lycette, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

Conductor Beane Not Yet Heard from.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Aug. 27.—Nothing has yet been heard from Conductor Beane. His parents are in great distress about him.

The Methodists.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The session of the Cincinnati Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced this morning at the Centre Street Church, Springfield, Ohio. About 120 members answered the roll-call. Bishop Ames presided. Bishop Morris is also present.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,384; shipments, 474. Market steady. Sales of through Texas steers and cows at $1.57½@1.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 764. There is a fair inquiry from shippers. The market closed steady at $3.50@4.15.

Murat Halstead writes to the editor of the New York *Herald*: Your Cincinnati correspondent, when extracting my "views" on "Cæsarism," misapprehended the application of a single word. I am reported to have said that President Grant would no doubt be able to name his successor in office. I attempted to say that the President would not, in my judgment, be nominated for a third term, even if he desired it, but that, himself excluded, he could make his personal favorite, who was likely to be Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, the nominee. Perhaps that may not be the same thing as naming his successor.

CANADA.

First Obstacle in the Path of the Royal Pacific Scandal Commission.

The Hon. L. S. Huntingdon Refuses to Recognize Its Authority in the Premises.

His Note to the Commission Refusing to Appear and Testify.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 27.—Of late, discussion of the Pacific Railway matter has been chiefly confined to the question of the constitutionality of the Royal Commission, and its power to compel the attendance of the Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, and his retinention and substantiation of the charges preferred against the Ministry. Ministerial papers have generally adopted a persuasive style, while the Opposition papers have urged him to stand firm in his recognition of the supremacy of Parliament to deal with the investigation. All surmising is, however, now at an end, as this morning, through the columns of the *Globe*, he makes public his intention not to recognize the authority of the Commission, and assigns reasons for the course he has adopted. A letter from the Chairman of the Royal Commission to Huntingdon concludes with a request for him to furnish to the Commissioners a list of the witnesses he may wish to examine, and requests him at the place and time appointed to proceed with his evidence. Huntingdon's reply acknowledges the receipt of the letter containing a copy of Commission. He calls attention to the fact that, as a member of the House, from his place in Parliament, he preferred charges against the Ministers; that the House determined to investigate them itself, and appointed a Committee therefor; that to that Committee he had given a list of witnesses, and before that tribunal he was ready to proceed to prove the charges. The determination of Parliament to investigate the charges remains unaltered. The concluding portion of his letter briefly but forcibly, and to unprejudiced minds satisfactorily, sets forth the reasons why he refuses to recognize the Royal Commission. He says: "I deem it inconsistent with my duty as a member of Parliament, and a breach of the undoubted privileges of the House to recognize any inferior or exceptional tribunal created to inquire into charges still pending before the Commons. I believe that it is a breach of those privileges that the Royal Commission, without the special sanction of the House, should take any cognizance of or should assume to call on me to justify words which I have spoken on the floor of the Commons, and for which I am responsible to them and to them only. I feel that I should do no act which may be construed into an acquiescence in the attempt to remove from the Commons the conduct and control of the inquiry. I believe that the creation of the Commission involves a breach of that fundamental principle of the Constitution which preserves to the Commons the right and duty of initiating and controlling inquiries into high political offenses; that it involves, also, a breach of that fundamental principle of justice which prevents the accused from creating the tribunal and controlling the proceedings for his trial, and that it is a Commission without precedent, unknown to the common law, unsanctioned by the statute law, providing by an exercise of prerogative for an inquiry out of the ordinary course of justice into misdemeanors cognizable to courts, and consequently illegal and void. Entertaining these views, you will not expect me to act otherwise than in conformity with them, and you will be satisfied that by my non-appearance before the Commission I intend no disrespect to the Commissioners, but am moved by the same sense of public duty which will constrain me, in the earliest practicable moment, to renew the efforts which I have been making since April last to bring to trial before the Commons of Canada the men whom I have impeached as public criminals."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Immediately after the fire, when people began to settle down to the fact that they must be amused, and to find that there was no adequate provision for their amusement in the Globe Theatre, Mr. Charles R. Gardiner shrewdly determined to seize the opportunity, and, in the shortest possible time, erected what was in those times a very pleasant, cosy little theatre, situated within an easy distance of the residence portion of the largest division of the city. There a great many performances of a most enjoyable character have from time to time gratified the public. The erection of McVicker's, Hooley's, and Aiken's Theatres, with superb appointments and in a central position, demanded of Mr. Gardiner a house which should be their equal, if not in size, at any rate in point of attractiveness. At the end of his season, therefore, he set to work with characteristic impetuosity to renovate the Academy of Music. He had but a few weeks to do it in and the work before him seemed too great to be accomplished in the given time. But the man who built a substantial theatre in thirty days supposed he could remodel it in the same time. He promised to do so, and has more than redeemed that promise, for, in addition to the other improvements, he has taken out the old back front, and supplied its place with a very neat and appropriate facade of Amherst stone.

The evidences of improvement are met before entering the house. The wooden sidewalk has been abolished, and one approaches the porch upon a handsome tesselated pavement of made stone, such as has been used successfully in the construction of some of our largest buildings. One step up and the visitor stands in one of the most perfect vestibules that any theatre can boast. The floor is of English tiles, chosen with an evident consideration of artistic effect. The box-office is duplicated, and in this respect additional finish is given to the entrance. The woodwork is of black walnut, veneered in panels, and handsomely polished. The walls are wainscoted in the same manner as high as the office, and the effect is good. The ceiling is frescoed with great care and pleasing design, consummated only by the most careful matching of the fresco-painters. Light is obtained in the vestibule from a handsome chandelier, which is in excellent keeping with the richness of the surroundings. At the side opposite the box-office of old times is a waiting-room for the use of ladies who may be compelled to wait while their attendant gentlemen are securing tickets. This novelty is one for which the owner deserves credit. The waiting-room is fitted up as it should be, with wash-bowls, closets, and mirrors. The entrance to the lower part of the house from the vestibule is by three doors, divided by solid columns of black-walnut, veneered to match the wainscot, and very effective in contrast with the ceiling and tiled floor.

The promise of elegance held out in this vestibule is carried out upon passing into the auditorium. The old wooden seats have all been taken out, and their places filled with the iron chairs of the same pattern as those found in the other handsome theatres of the city. They are upholstered in rep of a very bright and delicate tint, which will, in the gas-light, appear of a gold color. They are admirably arranged, around the circle, and in the parquette within three or four tiers of the orchestra, where the manager has endeavored to compensate for the drawbacks of proximity to the stage by placing blue satin ottomans, eighty-five in number. Viewed from the stage, the circle is very graceful in form, and there are no seats from which the stage cannot be seen completely. The columns supporting the balcony circle are, with the exception of the two nearest the stage, finished off with mirrors, while the other two are plated and highly polished. The circle itself is surrounded with a heavy plated rod. The balcony circle is similarly treated, except that, at the ends nearest the stage, the chairs give way to three tiers of soft seats, similar in shape to those previously used, but finished in gold satin. The curve of the remoter portion of the circle is a novelty, and it is difficult to give an accurate idea of its shape. It appears from the stage to undulate in two directions at once, the object being to arrange every seat so as not to interfere with that behind it. The undulation found so noticeable in this gallery as in the one above it, for the reason that there is more room for it. Indeed, the distance between the balcony and gallery is much greater than between the balcony and dress-circle, and as high if not higher than in any of the other theatres. But in the gallery, where perpendicular space has to be economized, the curve is very apparent and very graceful. The total seating capacity of the theatre is not far now from 1,400.

The lighting arrangements of this theatre are excellent. The main light is in the enormous glass dome above, and is a novelty in Chicago, it is known as the "London calcium light," and is so bright that it cannot be used without something to diffuse it. Hence it is concealed from view by a white ground-glass screen, which serves to soften and mellow it, as well as to diffuse it through the theatre. An ingenious arrangement of Mr. Gardiner's own devising has also been attached to this light, the mechanism of which is out of sight of the audience. It is so contrived that, by the removal of a slide, the full force of the calcium light can be thrown upon the stage, the effect only being visible. Thus moonlights become moonlights more naturally, and shadows are not grotesquely foreshortened. The proscenium also is well lighted from chandeliers hanging half in and half out of the boxes. The space below the balcony circle is well lighted by three rich chandeliers.

The proscenium boxes are also novelties in their way. They are built with a canopy in Oriental style, and are especially rich in design. The canopy is frescoed in blue and gold and black, in harmony with the construction. The hangings are of white satin, embroidered in gold and silk floss. The curtains have been manufactured to order, and are exquisite in design. Below the proscenium boxes is a stage entrance, concealed from the audience by hangings of blue satin, which will answer many purposes not dreamed of generally.

The entrance to the balcony and upper circle are by means of a staircase on each side of the vestibule, this gallery being approached by a door at the side of the building. The exits are also all that can be desired, so far as security against fire is concerned. The lower floor can be emptied through the three large doors leading into the vestibule, as well as by a side door leading into the alley. The upper circles are secured by stairways leading into the vestibule and also by openings upon the surrounding buildings, provision for descending from which has been ingeniously made.

The ventilation is as complete as possible. Besides the orthodox ventilators around the building, fresh air is obtained from the dome. An arrangement is made for forcing in cool air, when the temperature of the auditorium requires it.

For some unexplained reason, the artist who paints the drop-curtain insists upon giving the audience for all time in every theatre a water piece. There is always a calm, cool expanse of water, with a Swiss cottage in the foreground, or a balcony, over which a woman with a pitcher appears to be contemplating suicide by a plunge. There is generally a lazy sailboat, making no progress, or some other quiet figure suggestive of nothing connected with a theatre. The artist insists that after the storm of passion on the stage, or the struggles of hand and emotion which the audience have witnessed, something calm and contemplative is desirable. But why should we always be compelled to gaze on water? Is it to this suggestion of thirst that is due the frequent exits of the male portion of the audience? Is the scenic artist in dire league with the bar-tender? The drop-curtain at the Academy is no exception to the general rule, but the curtain is nevertheless a fine effort. The drawing is good, and the coloring, as seen in the daylight, rich and effective.

Taken as a whole, Mr. Gardiner has excellent reason to feel proud of the transformation of his theatre. It is utterly changed from the old one, and ranks among the most beautiful in the country.

It will open on Monday evening with Lawrence Barrett in "Richelieu." The box-office is open to-day for the sale of seats.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

After a week of not very great success, "The Victims" will be withdrawn this evening to give place to another comedy equally brilliant, but not so familiar,—Halliday's creation entitled "Checkmate,"—with the following cast:

Sir Everton Tilley	Mr. Charles R. Bishop
Sam Winkle	Mr. Samuel R. Reed
Chesks	Mr. Harry Little
Parsley	Mr. Thomas Keene
Sway	Mr. Walter Kelsey
Bostles	Mr. Augustus Dunbar
Buckle	Miss Sydney Cowell
Miss Charlotte Rose	Miss Emma Cline
Martha Rum	Miss Sadie Jackson
Mary Ann	Miss Ada LaMont
Jane	Miss Annie Mowbray
Mattie	

The appearance for the first time this season of the popular favorite, Miss Sydney Cowell, will guarantee a good house. Miss Cline and Mr. Sullivan will also show us more of their abilities. It is possible that on Monday evening Bronson Howard's new piece, "Lilian's Last Love," written for this theatre, will be produced. If Miss O'Connor's physician will allow her to appear, the piece will be played; if not, "Friends" will be given. This is as additional reason, if any were needed, for hoping for her speedy convalescence.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

A change of programme is announced for this evening at McVicker's Theatre, occasioned by the arrival of Miss Ada Gray—a lady not very well known in Chicago, but favorably regarded by those who saw her last winter at the Academy of Music. She played in "Article 47" and "Who's Wife,"—pieces not calculated to exhibit her in the best light, "Central Park" will give way again to that most excellent drama with an awkward title, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," with a change of cast. The leading characters will be as follows:

Marguerite	Ada Gray
Manuel	J. O'Neil
De Bevannes	W. R. Floyd
M. Lavigne	Frank Pierce

The remainder of the cast will be as before, and, as a whole, it will be much stronger. On Monday, Bronson Howard's "Diamonds" will be presented, with Ada Gray, Messrs. O'Neil, Floyd, Pierce, Norris, George Gaston, and the whole company, in the cast.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

Mr. Gardiner had expected the well-known actor, Frank Mordaunt, to take the position of leading man in his company. Mr. Mordaunt declines to take the position, and has been engaged for Mr John Drew's theatre in Philadelphia, from which he will go to the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans. The leading man at the Academy will be Mr. Frank Evans.

Miss Clara Morris, the favorite of New York, and leading lady at Daly's, will play a two weeks' engagement at McVicker's Theatre during the season, commencing some time in February.

The first regular star at McVicker's Theatre this season will be Charlotte Cushman. The date of her return to Chicago has not been fixed, but she will be looked for with interest.

The names of Frank Pierce and Mr. Norris in the cast of the piece to be played at McVicker's Theatre naturally call up some inquiries. Mr. Pierce is well known in Chicago, and a good actor. Mr. Norris has severed his connection with Mr. Hooley's company for the alleged reason that the terms of his contract in relation to leading parts were not complied with. It is not stated who will supply his place.

A Wonderful Story.

The Onde (India) *Excelsior* prints the story following: "Very recently a native, having ornaments on her person worth about 400 or 500 rupees, accompanied by her daughter, who also wore ornaments worth about 200 rupees, alighted from the train at Hurdui, and hired an ekka to convey them to their village. On arriving at a lonely spot about six miles from Hurdui, there being no villages within miles, the ekka drew up at the side of the road, and the driver suddenly demanded the whole of the jewelry to be given up to him. On being refused, he tied the woman and the girl up to the ekka, and coolly divested them of every article. He then drew a knife, with the intention of murdering them, but in the excitement of the moment let the weapon fall into a ditch about three feet deep. He jumped down, and was just in the act of clutching at the knife when a black make darted from a hole, and fixed its fangs in his hand; knowing the snake to be an extremely venomous one, he fell down almost senseless with terror, and died in a few minutes. The woman and girl remained there about two hours, when, seeing some villagers at a distance, they screamed for assistance, and, on being released, gave information at the nearest thannah. The police came to the spot, and found the corpse of the ekka-driver and the snake still there. The corpse was taken to the nearest station for an inquest to be held; the snake was blocked in its hole with a large stone, as the police had not the courage to kill it. The ornaments were found tied up in the hummer-band of the corpse, and were restored to their owners. The foregoing facts were related to us by one whose veracity we have no reason to doubt."

The Chess Tournament.

Vienna Correspondence New York Times.

You are probably not aware that a chess tournament is now going on here, with representatives from several countries. We have Paul Morphy for a champion, but he has been holding back thus far in order to see the contest narrowed down to three or four of his peers. Yesterday there were five games between Rosenthal and Andersson, with the Scotch gamble, which were won by the latter after a four hours' battle. There were other trials. Schwarin, after a brilliant opening against Mr. Blackburne, had made a bold push forward with his knight, capturing a bold push forward when pressed by a rigid queen's bishop's pawn; sensory. He then precipitous *riposte* by his adv sor, and was almost tated his defense, lost a pi ar, M. Anderssen immediately mated. Thus f en and Blackburne have each won three games; Messrs. Rosenthal, Paulsen, and Steinitz, two games; Messrs. Herzl, Gelbfuhs, and Bird, one and a half each. Great interest is taken in the tournament, and we are anxiously waiting for the heavy weights to begin at each other.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Fall of a Gable Wall—Eight Men Killed and Twelve Injured.

From the New York World, Aug. 28.

Ten minutes before 7 yesterday the west gable wall of a building in course of reconstruction at No. 321 West Eleventh street, about 100 feet from Hudson street, fell without previous warning, tore in its descent the joists of three floors which were approaching completion, and buried twenty workmen in the jagged, dusty debris of bricks, mortar, and timber.

The firemen and police immediately organized and set to work bravely. Served to energy by the agonizing cries of the wounded, and indifferent to the stifling dust and a tottering wall overhead, they cleared a passage through the debris, and in half an hour five dead workmen and all the wounded (twelve in number) were drawn out. Warden Brennan had three ambulances at his disposal when Sergeant Croker's dispatch arrived, and was at the Charles Street Station-House with them before the first injured man arrived. Police-Surgeon Ensign and Dr. Westcott were in their shirt-sleeves and ready for work as the first stretcher passed into the station-house, and rapidly and quietly cared for the sufferers, and as soon as possible forwarded them to Bellevue Hospital. The day-room of the station-house was a complete shambles at one time, and the unfortunate workmen were dreadful to look at. Owing to the penetrating dust which arose when the wall and timbers fell, all were suffering from asphyxia, and were begrimed beyond identification, while their wounds were filled with dust and fragments of brick and stone, rendering the dressing of their injuries a difficult and tedious task. By half-past 1 o'clock, however, the last wounded man had been rescued, and news came that the firemen were only a few feet from two dead bodies, which were recovered shortly after 3 p. m. At the station-house, several thousand persons congregated, and every few minutes a shrieking, sobbing woman, or a terror-stricken, anxious man forced a passage through the crowd, and, making for the desk, inquired for the worst was learned, or received grief when the worst was learned, or received with unutterable joy the intelligence that there was no cause for anxiety, or that there was still hope.

The property belonged to J. Holzderber & Brother, No. 375 Hudson street, who purchased it from Mr. John Hough, building. The house that was being reconstructed was built in 1848, and was a substantial structure, consisting of an English basement, three floors, and a gable attic. The front was brown stone and brick, and on the west side was a carriage entrance leading to a stable in the rear. The materials of which the old house was constructed were of the very best, and in a good state of preservation. Mr. Holzderber desired to make his purchase profitable, and last May decided on transforming the building into a five-story tenement house.

Work was begun by simultaneously building the extension, and demolishing that part of the old building requisite to meet the proposed changes. Yesterday the extension had been built to the third story, and the floor joists were laid. In renovating the front building all the floors were taken out, leaving the gable walls staring at each other. On the west side the gable wall overtopped the flat roof of No. 323 West Eleventh street about 12 feet. The rear wall had been taken entirely out, and the front wall was demolished to the first story. As the extension was built the floors in the front building were run out flush with the floors in the rear, so that yesterday the third floor of the front building was nearly completed, the joists having been laid, and at the time of the accident they were being leveled. There was no prop between the two gable walls, which were 17 or 18 feet high from the third-floor joists. Not preparations had been made to put in the fourth-floor joists and to level the peaks of the gable walls, so as to build the walls of the fifth story, on which the roof was to rest.

A heavy wind blew yesterday almost directly west, and its full force fell on the west gable wall. The rainy weather lately had washed away the mortar between the wall in question and the wall of No. 323, and rendered it unstable, while the long posts on the third floor, on which were piled a quantity of building materials, had a tendency to further loosen it. The accident was undoubtedly due to heavy wind, which, ten minutes before the men went to lunch, was very violent, and a fatal ten minutes too soon a sudden gust toppled the 17 feet of wall above the third floor over on the joists below. The timbers snapped like reeds. Down crashed the debris to the second floor, and finally the joists of the first floor proved frail, and precipitated timbers, bricks, and materials, and half a dozen unarmed workmen into the cellar, in which were over a dozen others, making mortar and preparing for dinner.

Deputy Superintendent Dudley and General Inspector McGinnis say that the materials used in the construction and renovation of the premises were good, but blame the contractor, Mr. Crawford, for not having braced up the gable walls. These gentlemen may not perhaps desire to shield District Inspector Purdy, whose duty it was to examine every building in course of construction in his district, but, nevertheless, this official did not report the state of the gable walls, which, from all accounts, have been in a tottering condition for the past fortnight, the old joists having been removed to make room for the new ones. Although the walls appeared able to stand to the last moment, Mr. McGinnis says he would have considered them unsafe under any circumstances.

GREAT DIAMOND SEIZURE.

Gems from the South African Diamond-Fields—A Fortune Captured on the City of Chester's Wharf.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 28.

Two hundred and eighty-five uncut and twelve cut diamonds were seized by Custom-House officers on Sunday night on a charge of attempted smuggling. They were taken from Mr. N. Lancaster, a wealthy resident of Chicago, who arrived from Europe in the City of Chester. The gems were estimated to be worth nearly $30,000. One of the uncut stones was of immense size, weighing thirty-six carats.

They were carried to the Custom-House yesterday morning and delivered to Col. John B. Dillon, Superintendent of the Seizure Bureau, who locked them in his safe.

The seizure created great excitement in revenue circles. It was regarded as the largest capture of diamonds on record. The seizing officers were Deputy Surveyor Brainard Howell, Col. E. L. M. Ehlers, and George W. Livingston, and two or three other Inspectors, attached to the Surveyor's staff.

In their report to Collector Arthur they charge that the diamonds were concealed on Mr. Lancaster's person. They say that they found 180 of the uncut diamonds in a chamois skin bag which Mr. Lancaster wore around his body, and that the others were taken from a pocketbook which he carried in his pantaloons pocket. They also assert that he denied when questioned previous to the search that he had any dutiable articles in his possession. The ground on which they seized the gems was that they were not entered on the passenger's manifest papers, and that they were landed without a permit.

The seizure was made on Pier 45 North River, and wharf of the Inman Steamship Company. The passengers on the City of Chester were landed there on Sunday night, being taken off the steamer by a tug in the upper bay. Inspector Livingston conducted the examination of Mr. Lancaster's luggage, which consisted of a small hand valise, he having left the bulk of his baggage in the vessel. The officer says that Mr. Lancaster told him that he did not have any goods which were subject to duty. He searched him, as he alleges, and discovered the precious stones hidden on his person.

A reporter of the *Sun* saw Mr. Lancaster last evening, and obtained his story of how he got the diamonds and the manner in which they were taken from him. He says that he has been engaged in mining operations for twenty-three years. He was one of the company who went to California in 1850 in search of the auriferous ore. In April, 1872, he started for the diamond-fields in South Africa. When he got there he bought land in Dutoit's Valley in Griqua Land West, and commenced digging for diamonds. There were several American miners at the fields besides himself. He remained there until May last. He spent a part of the time in prospecting and mining for gold, which he sought in the interior of Africa. A party of Caffirs assisted him in his work. When he started to return to the United States he brought a considerable quantity of diamonds, some of which he dug himself, and others he purchased at the South African fields. One of the American diamond-hunters started to return with him, but died on the passage of yellow fever, and was buried at sea. Mr. Lancaster reached London in July last, and, after visiting France and Australia, embarked for this country in the City of Chester.

He disavows any intention to smuggle the diamonds. Those which were cut were a portion of the number which he flew himself, and which he intended to wear as souvenirs. He says that he told the Custom-House officers that he had the diamonds. He also announces his ability to prove by his fellow-passengers that he made no attempt to conceal them on the trip, and that he was offered handsome sums for them, but refused to sell. He heard that one of the Inspectors boasted that he expected to make a large money by the seizure.

Mr. Lancaster intends to present his case to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to demand the restoration of his property. The investigation of his case will, it is said, bring about some astounding revelations of the manner in which Inspectors perform their duties.

Obstructing Railroads—Grave Charges Against Several Clarion Boys—The Mob-Law Spirit.

From the Princeton (Ill.) Republican, Aug. 21.

We have several times taken occasion to condemn the encouragement given to mob-law, and especially such sentiments as those recently uttered by Mr. Lower, of Ohio Township. We have contended, and shall continue to contend, that such men are no better than the "firebrands" of the South who precipitated the rebellion, and such sentiments can only be productive of harm, and that continually, so long as they receive the countenance of a professedly intelligent people. The way to inspire the mob-law spirit and the destruction of railroad property, is for such men as Lower to get up in public meetings and give encouragement to it; and, in our county, the time will soon come when anarchy and ruin will take the place of law and order, and no man will be safe in his possessions.

We are led to make these remarks by a case that makes its appearances in our Circuit Court from Clarion Township, wherein Frederick Ulch, George Wendell, Peter Ulch, and Frederick Wendell are made parties defendant to the charge of maliciously placing obstructions on the track of the Mendota & Clinton Railroad on the 23d of July last. The defendants are all boys, and we understand were induced to commence this sort of war on the railroads by hearing repeated threats of tearing up the track, from men of mature years. On the 29th of July they were arraigned before Squire Betz, of Lafayette, and required to give $1,500